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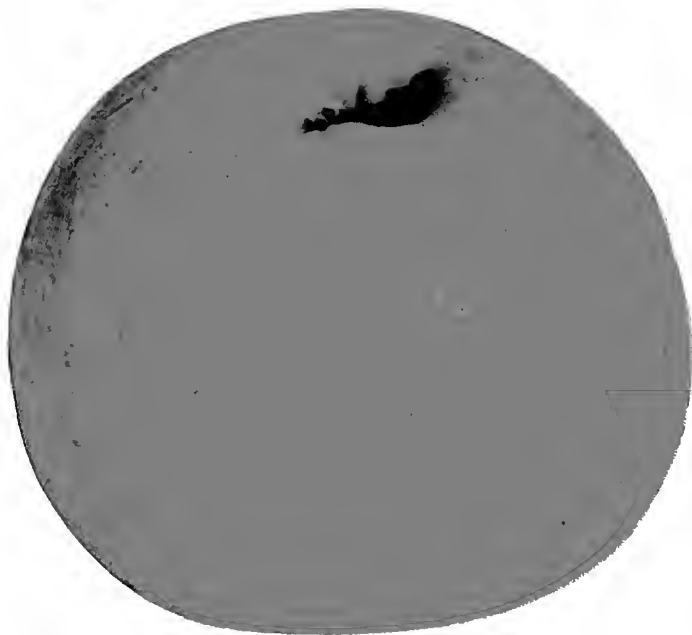
No. 280

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. M. THE KING.



CLIBRANS'

FRUIT LIST



APPLE, "RIVAL."

FROM A COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH.)

SEASON 1909-10.

ALTRINCHAM
MANCHESTER
& BRAMHALL

FRUITS FOR NAMING.—When Fruit is sent to us for naming, each variety should be numbered. In our reply we shall refer to them by number, as we cannot undertake to return the samples sent.

CLIBRANS,



BY APPOINTMENT.

Chief Offices and Glasshouses :
BANK HALL LANE, HALE, ALTRINCHAM.

Nurserymen & Seedsmen,
Bulb Merchants and Sundriesmen,
Landscape and Floral Artists. . . .

BRANCH NURSERIES :

Oldfield Nurseries, Altrincham, Cheshire.
 Hale Nurseries, Altrincham, ..
 Stamford Nurseries, Bowdon, ..

SEED, BULB AND FLORAL

DEPOTS :

10 and 12 Market Street, Manchester.
 13 Stamford New Road, Altrincham.

SEED AND BULB TRIAL GROUNDS: BRAMHALL, CHESHIRE.

TELEGRAMS

{ " Clibrans, Hale, Altrincham."
 " Clibrans, Market Street, Manchester."

TELEPHONES
(National)

{ Nursery Offices 16 Altrincham.
 Local Seed & Bulb Dept. (also for Wreaths,
 Bouquets, &c. 3x Altrincham.
 Manchester Seed and Bulb Dept. (also for
 Wreaths, Bouquets, &c.). . . 170 Manchester.

BUSINESS TERMS.

ADDRESS.—All General Correspondence, Payments, Plant and Tree Orders, to **CLIBRANS, ALTRINCHAM.**

Seed and Bulb Orders to—**10 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.**

Orders for Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Bouquets, &c., to **12 MARKET ST., MANCHESTER.**

REMITTANCES.—Accounts due Quarterly and Half-yearly, strictly net ; 2½ per cent. discount allowed off Plants, Trees, &c., for cash within 14 days after the receipt of invoice.

PACKAGES.—Crates, Baskets, and Mats, if returned with sender's name and address attached, and advised by post, are allowed their intrinsic value when they reach our hands ; in no case, however, will this exceed two-thirds of invoice price. Material used in packing of bundles is not returnable.

CARRIAGE.—We deliver orders free of charge by our own carts within reasonable distance of our Nurseries. Beyond this distance the carriage must be paid by the purchaser. To help in meeting the cost, we invariably add extra plants.

NOMENCLATURE.—Every care is taken to insure that all goods are supplied true to name. In the event of a mistake occurring, we should be glad if our clients would immediately communicate with us. We will then refund the amount charged, or replace with the true variety, if in stock.

COMPLAINTS respecting damage in transit, or relating to goods supplied, must be made immediately on receipt, or cannot be entertained.

[illegible]

Clibrans' List of Fruits.

THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

BELIEVING as we do, that the possibilities of Fruit cultivation in the United Kingdom are capable of great expansion, to the advantage of the individual and the nation, it is with increasing pleasure that we have been able to chronicle for some years past, a very marked and growing development in Fruit Growing. The Nurseryman, whose business it is to produce Fruit Trees and Bushes, is the first to experience the effect of the development or decline of the particular business in which he is engaged. Great as the demand has been for some years past, the last season has eclipsed them all. That this in itself indicates extension and development of Fruit culture on a large scale, is beyond doubt.

NOTES ON SPRAYING.

In this issue we print some notes on the subject of Spraying Fruit Trees. There is no doubt but that this is a matter that has been neglected a good deal in this country, with consequent injury and loss to the crops. We cordially invite the attention of Growers to the matter, in the hope that it will prove of assistance and benefit to them.

POINTS OF IMPORTANCE.

The importance of securing the best possible trees for planting purposes cannot be too greatly insisted upon. Unless the trees have been properly grown, are free from pests, and have well developed roots, the cultivator is handicapped at the outset.

Upwards of half a century's experience in the production of Fruit Trees and Bushes of the highest class, is placed at the disposal of our clients. The employment of specialists exclusively devoted to this department, together with the exercise of the highest skill and most careful attention to every detail, enables us to produce and offer Trees and Bushes of the highest quality and grade.

SOIL AND SYSTEM.

The high altitude at which our Fruit Lands are situated, the favourable character of the soil, and the system of growing and transplanting that we adopt, combine to make our Fruit Trees hardy, strong, vigorous, and what is most important, well furnished with an abundant supply of fibrous roots.

CLEANLINESS AND NOMENCLATURE.

Every practical Fruit grower knows the great importance of these two points. Unless the former is constantly maintained, success in Fruit growing will not be possible. Correct and true nomenclature is equally important. Both these subjects meet with our special and unremitting care and attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

We would much prefer, that instead of our describing to you the extent and excellence of our stocks, you paid us a visit and inspected the same yourself. We think it would interest you, and also be beneficial to ourselves. The nearest Station to our Nurseries is Hale (late Peel Causeway) on the Cheshire Lines Railway, distant about one mile; a good service of trains is maintained between this Station and Manchester on the one side, and Chester for connections into Wales, etc., on the other. We shall always be pleased to meet visitors by appointment,



Photo]

APPLE "CHARLES ROSS."

[Clibrans.

A two year old tree fruiting in our Nurseries. Note the fine, large, and abundant Apples.

The Spraying of Fruit Trees.



THE importance and necessity of Spraying Fruit Trees and Bushes is becoming more recognised each day. That in order to produce good crops of best quality fruit, it is essential that Spray solutions should be used, is now an admitted fact.

The practice of Spraying has not been so general in Great Britain as in some of our Colonies and other great Fruit-growing countries. Spraying in many of these places is made compulsory by law.

Whilst, as remarked above, the need for Spraying is being better understood, the knowledge as to the best Spray solutions to use, is not so general.

In order to assist in this latter respect, we have printed in this issue the formulæ and method of preparation, together with their chief uses, of some of the most modern Spray solutions for the destruction of insects and mites. Whilst, in a general way, the various formulæ given may be considered "safe," we would at the same time advise that a little experimenting be done before using on a large scale. Local and climatic influences, and the slight variation that may occur in various samples of materials, all have their effect.

The following table, reprinted from one of our former Fruit Lists, gives a good illustration of the value of Spraying. The table was compiled by the Cornell Horticultural Department, from observations made and experiments carried out in the Apple Orchards of Orleans County, U.S.A.

THE EFFECTS OF SPRAYING ON APPLE TREES.

Average Yield per Acre in Bushels					
No. of Acres	Not Sprayed	Sprayed once	Sprayed twice	Sprayed thrice	Per Centage Barreled
381 acres	328 bushels	.....	.....	.....	67%
352 "	.....	346 bushels	.....	.....	74%
701 "	.....	.....	374 bushels	.....	78%
247 "	.....	.....	.....	414 bushels	87%

Note how the yield increased regularly with the number of sprayings. That spraying has a direct influence on the income per acre is well demonstrated by the following figures:

					Dollars.
449 Acres	un-Sprayed,	gave an average yield per Acre of			103
316 "	once	"	"	"	139
644 "	twice	"	"	"	143
236 "	thrice	"	"	"	184
43 "	4 times	"	"	"	211

Principal Washes used as Sprays against Insects and Mites.

By Mr. F. V. THEOBALD, M.A.

Reprinted from *The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*,
Vol. XXXIV., Part III., Appendix A, page 349.

Inserted by the consent of the President and Council.

CAUSTIC OR WINTER WASHES.

Of these we have Caustic Alkali Wash, the Woburn Winter Washes, the Lime and Salt Wash, and the Oregon Wash.

CAUSTIC ALKALI WASH.

Formula—Caustic Soda (98 per cent.)..... 2-2½ lb.
Water 10 gallons.

Uses.—For cleaning old mossy and rough-barked trees in Winter, and killing mussel-scale ova. Must be used only on dormant wood. The best time is February or March.

The addition of Paraffin to the Caustic Wash has been found to make it much more effectual; and this Wash, known as the Woburn Wash, is made as follows:—

WOBURN WINTER WASH (*Non-Fungicidal*.)

(1) *Formula*—Soft Soap..... ½ lb.
Paraffin 5 pints.
Caustic Soda 2 lb.
Water..... 9½ gallons.

Preparation.—Dissolve the soap in warm water, churn the Paraffin into it, and then shake in the Caustic Soda. This soap emulsion does not seem as good in Winter as the metal emulsion made with iron sulphate.

(2) *Formula*—Iron Sulphate ½ lb.
Lime ¼ lb.
Caustic Soda 2 lb.
Paraffin..... 5 pints.
Water 10 gallons.

Preparation.—Dissolve the iron sulphate in 9 gallons of water; slake the lime in a little water and then add more, so as to make it into milk of lime; then run the milk of lime into the dissolved iron sulphate through a fine sieve, to strain off all grit: then churn the paraffin into the iron sulphate and lime, and finally add the caustic soda.

Principal Washes used as Sprays against Insects & Mites—*contd.*

Uses.—This wash acts as a cleanser of the trees, removing moss, lichens, algæ, &c. It also kills the delicate ova of the mussel scale. The caustic soda does just the same, but is not so rapid in action on the delicate ova of the mussel scale.

Time of Application.—Any time between November and February. This may be advised as a wash in old orchards, or where mussel scale and oyster shell bark louse are troublesome.

LIME AND SALT WASH.

This wash has come into use mainly on account of its tending, more than anything else, to prevent the damage done by the Apple-sucker.

Formula.—Lime 1-1½ cwt.
Salt..... 30-40 lb.
Water 100 gallons.

Preparation.—Get fresh lime of the best possible quality (flake lime is found to be the best) and let it slake gradually, and then mix it with the water in which the salt has been dissolved, and strain through a fine sieve or sacking into another receptacle.

Uses.—For the prevention of hatching of the eggs of Apple Sucker, Plum Aphis, and mussel scale, and for cleansing the trees of moss, lichens, &c.

Time of Application.—The end of February to the beginning of April. Spraying should cease as soon as the buds open.

LIME-SULPHUR-SODA WASH, or OREGON WASH.

Formula—Lime 3 lb.
Sulphur 3 lb.
Salt 3 lb.
Caustic Soda 1 lb.
Water 10 gallons.

Preparation.—Mix the soda and lime together, and slake with hot water in which the sulphur has been incorporated; then stir and add the salt, let this boil for some time and then add the full quantity of water.

Uses.—For destroying the pear leaf blister mite, and as a scalecide.

Application.—On dormant wood only. In case of the pear, spraying must cease as soon as the bud scales are fully opened. A heavy spraying is best.

ARSENICAL WASHES FOR MANDIBULATE (Biting) INSECTS.**ARSENICAL WASHES.**

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. ARSENATE OF LEAD. | C. CALCIUM ARSENATE. |
| B. PARIS GREEN. | D. LONDON PURPLE. |
| E. ARSENATE OF SODA. | |
| A. ARSENATE OF LEAD. | |

Formulae—(1) Arsenate of Soda (pure or crystalline)... 3½ ozs.
Acetate of Lead..... 7 ozs.
Water 10 gallons.

(2) Arsenate of Soda (dry) 2 ozs.
Acetate of Lead 7 ozs.
Water 10 gallons.

Principal Washes used as Sprays against Insects & Mites—*contd.*

Preparation.—Dissolve both together in the water, and well stir, and then add 1 lb. of treacle. This insecticide may be obtained as a paste, called Swift's Arsenate of Lead Paste.

Uses.—It destroys all biting insects, such as caterpillars and beetles; especially beneficial against Winter moths, codling moth, lackey moth, currant moth, gooseberry and nut sawflies, slugworm, &c.

This wash may be mixed with Bordeaux mixture or paraffin.

Time of Application.—The first spraying should take place as soon as the buds show signs of bursting, and again as soon as the blossom has fallen. Now and again a third spraying may be necessary, to kill gold-tail and vapourer moth, caterpillars, &c. It should be used as a fine spray, and the spraying should cease as soon as the leaves are seen to be dripping.

B. PARIS GREEN.

- Formulae*—(1) Powder
 Paris Green Powder..... 1 oz.
 Water10 gallons.
- (2) Blundell's Paste (copper oxide 31 per cent., arsenic trioxide 59 per cent., acetic 10 per cent.)
 Blundell's Paste..... 1 oz.
 Water10 gallons.

Preparation.—Mix either powder or paste with the water, and keep in constant movement, to prevent the Paris green sinking to the bottom of the water.

Uses.—For destroying all biting insects, such as caterpillars and beetles.

Time of Application.—The same as for Arsenate of Lead. It is necessary that this wash should be put on a very fine spray, owing to the scorching effect it has on foliage. It must never be used when the trees are in blossom.

Notes on Arsenical Washes.—Of the two mentioned, there is no doubt that Arsenate of Lead is best to use, because it is more easily mixed and holds in suspension longer than Paris Green, &c., and the burning of the foliage is almost entirely absent if properly mixed; it has also more adhesive properties. The paste form, known as Swift's Paste, has been found satisfactory in many parts of the world, and is best to use, unless great care is taken in making the home-made wash. Fruit trees should not be sprayed with the arsenical washes when in flower, as the bees are so readily poisoned, and they should not be sprayed for at least four weeks before the fruit is gathered. This is a point to be remembered when gooseberries and currants are growing beneath apple and plum.

These Arsenical washes should be put on in as fine a spray as possible.

Animals may be kept in the grass orchards when the trees are sprayed, as long as they cannot get at the actual wash. All receptacles in which the spray has been mixed should be cleaned and kept away from the stock.

We must remember that these washes, especially when concentrated, are deadly poisons.

Arsenate of Lead is usually used in conjunction with Bordeaux mixture, and it also emulsifies paraffin, so that we can combine a fungicide and an insecticide for mandibulate and haustellate insects in one.

PARAFFIN SOAP EMULSIONS, OR CONTACT WASHES FOR HAUSTELLATE (Scale) INSECTS.

PARAFFIN EMULSIONS.

For Winter application, these washes may be used very strong, but for Summer use they must be much diluted.

Except in bad attacks of scale insects they cannot be recommended as Summer washes, nor can paraffin in any form. In Spring, paraffin emulsion may be used for red spider on gooseberries in the form given under Paraffin Jelly, but paraffin is always best applied before the leaves are showing, as even the finest oils do harm to vegetation.

Through the work of Mr. SPENCER PICKERING, we now know more of these matters, and growers will do well to use the oil recommended by him, known as Solar Distillate.

The usual form of paraffin emulsion is soap emulsion, but Mr. PICKERING has recently shown that metal emulsions are superior as emulsions. Probably, for scale insects, the metal emulsions will soon supersede the soap emulsions, but for aphides they are not likely to do so, as the soap is the most active killing agent, and is alone sufficient to destroy them.

SOAP EMULSIONS.

The emulsions I have used have been the following:—

For Winter use only.

Formula—(1) Paraffin (Tea Rose)..... 10 gallons,
Soft Soap 15 lbs.
Water.....100 gallons.

For Summer use.

(2) Paraffin 3 gallons.
Soft Soap 12 lbs.
Water.....100 gallons.

Preparation.—The soap is dissolved in boiling water, and when still very hot (better still just boiling), the paraffin is added, and the whole churned by means of a force-pump into a creamy mass. About 10 gallons of water are sufficient to do this, and then the remaining water is added gradually.

The Solar Distillate Oil is undoubtedly the best to use, but excellent results have been obtained with Tea Rose.

Uses.—For the destruction of mussel scale eggs in the Winter, oyster shell bark louse, and brown currant scale.

PARAFFIN JELLY.

Formula—Paraffin..... 5 gallons.
Soft Soap..... 8 lbs.

Preparation.—Boil the soft soap and the paraffin together, and when boiling add 1 pint of cold water and stir well. This becomes a jelly on cooling; add 10 lbs. of this jelly to every 40 gallons of water.

Uses.—For the destruction of red spider on gooseberry, and for killing brown scale on gooseberry and currant.

Time of Application.—In February if only for scale; in March if for red spider or for both.

Principal Washes used as Sprays against Insects & Mites—*contd.*

PARAFFIN METAL EMULSIONS.

For Summer use.

De-emulsification never takes place with basic sulphates, as it does with soap.

<i>Formule</i> —A. Copper Sulphate.....	10 ozs.
Lime Water	8 galls. 3 pts.
Paraffin (Solar distillate)	24 ozs.
Water.....	10 gallons.

Preparation.—Dissolve the copper sulphate in water, and the lime water or lime, and then churn in the oil, and bring up to 10 gallons with water.

or B. Iron Sulphate	10 ozs.
Lime (as a milk)	5 ozs.
Paraffin (Solar distillate)	16-24 ozs.
Water, up to.....	10 gallons.

It is necessary here to precipitate the iron, which can be ascertained by testing the clear liquid (before the paraffin is added) with potassium ferrocyanide; if a Prussian blue coloration is seen, more lime is required.

Uses.—The first acts both as a fungicide and insecticide, the second as an insecticide only. Aphides, leaf hoppers, and thrips are destroyed by this wash, and, according to Mr. SPENCER PICKERING, caterpillars are also killed by it.

Time of Application.—Just when the buds are bursting, and again when the blossom has fallen. Arsenate of Lead may be mixed with either of these washes. Apply as a fine spray.

QUASSIA AND SOAP WASH.

<i>Formula</i> —Quassia Chips	1 lb.
Soft Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Water.....	10 gallons.

Preparation.—Boil the Quassia chips in water for a couple of hours, then dissolve the soap in warm water, if possible, and mix the strained off Quassia extract with the soap. Another method of preparation consists of boiling the Quassia with half the soap and half the water; strain off the liquid, and boil the residue for one hour with the rest of the soap and water; mix the two decoctions, and make up to 10 gallons of water.

Uses.—For the destruction of all aphides and psylla.

Time of Application.—As soon as the aphides hatch from their eggs or appear on the plants, if migrants.

TOBACCO WASH.

<i>Formula</i> —(1) Tobacco Powder.....	3 lb.
Soft Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Water.....	10 gallons.
(2) Tobacco Leaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Water.....	10 gallons.

Preparation.—Infuse the tobacco powder or leaf in water for about six hours, then strain off and press the tobacco and infuse again. Add the tobacco extract to the dissolved soft soap and water.

Uses.—An excellent insecticide for aphids, psylla, cuckoo-spit insects, leaf hoppers and thrips. It is also, to some extent, a repellent or insecticide, and for this purpose may be sprayed over unopened or opened blossom, with the hope that it may prevent egg-laying by pear-midge and apple saw-fly. No conclusive results, however, have yet been obtained in this matter.

Principal Washes used as Sprays against Insects & Mites—contd.

Time of Application.—For aphids and apple-sucker in early Spring, but just after the buds have burst. For thrips, &c. in May and June. It may be used at any time, even on opened blossoms.

ACARICIDES FOR RED SPIDER.**LIVER OF SULPHUR (*Potassium Sulphide*.)**

<i>Formula</i> —Potassium Sulphide	3-5 ozs.
Water.....	10 gallons.

Preparation.—Dissolve the substance in water.

Uses.—This is not only a fungicide, but it is also an acaricide, and may be used on gooseberries for red spider. It may be fixed with paraffin. Its action is somewhat uncertain as an acaricide, however, and its place is being taken by paraffin jelly.

LIVER OF SULPHUR AND PARAFFIN.

<i>Formula</i> —Iron Sulphate.....	2 ozs.
Quicklime.....	1 oz.
Paraffin.....	16 ozs. (liquid.)
Potassium Sulphide	4-6 ozs.
Water, up to.	10 gallons.

Preparation.—Dissolve the iron sulphate in 6 to 7 pints of water, and add to this the quicklime, made into a milk, passing it through a fine sieve, to strain off any grit, and then emulsify the above with 16 liquid ozs. of paraffin; then dissolve the potassium sulphide in 9 gallons of water, pour the emulsion into it and well mix.

Uses.—This wash may be used in Winter on bushes and trees attacked by scale, or in late Winter on bushes attacked by red spider. If employed in Spring, half the quantity of potassium sulphide should be used.

APPLIANCES FOR SPRAYING.

For spraying on a limited scale, the "ABOL" Syringe will be found a useful and effective appliance.

No. 1, 8/6; No. 2, 10/6; No. 3, 14/-; No. 4, 8/6; No. 5, 10/6; No. 6, 14/6.

Bends, to fit "ABOL" Syringe for spraying the under side of leaves, 1/3 each.

For spraying more extensively, we can thoroughly recommend—

THE "ANTI-PEST" KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

For full particulars of this,
also other appliances and preparations for Spraying, see index.

A useful book for Fruit growers:—

"Fruit Trees and their Enemies."

By SPENCER PICKERING, M.A., F.R.S., & FRED V. THEOBALD, M.A.

Price 1/9. Post free.

Brief Notes on Fruit Culture.

LAND PREPARATION.



Too much attention cannot be given to this important matter, and unless properly attended to success cannot be the result. Where it is proposed to plant largely, we would suggest a shallow trench, thoroughly breaking up the surface and crossing to the depth of about six inches, and finally stirring to the depth of a foot or fifteen inches. By this method the subsoil is not brought to the surface.

The work may be done by a horse-plough. Turn up the land eight to ten inches deep, and follow with a subsoil plough. When manual labour is employed, a trench $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep is sufficient, keeping the surface soil on the surface, merely breaking up the subsoil.

PLANTING.

The season for planting commences in Autumn (should climatic influence be favourable), and continues till March. If the season is favourable, it might even be extended to early April. We advise commencing as soon as possible in the early Autumn. In the case of Fruit Trees, great care should be taken not to bury the roots too deeply. It is a mistake too often made, and consequently a drawback to the success of the tree. A good rule may be adopted by planting up to the mark on the stem where grown in the nursery, generally about four or five inches deep.

Assuming that the ground has been properly prepared, a hole should be dug out as near as possible three feet square by two to two and a half feet deep, the roots carefully spread out before filling in the loam, which should be firmly pressed around the roots; and, in the case of Standards, a stout stake should be used, and the tree securely fastened. If planted on grass land, cut up the top turf, and well mix with the subsoil.

DISTANCES.

Standards we advise being planted 24 to 25 feet apart. This distance is now recognised as being the most satisfactory, especially where the fruit is to be grown for market, because the distances between allows such small fruits as Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, etc., to be grown between the rows, which at once begin to give a return.

Brief Notes on Fruit Culture—*contd.*

Bushes or Pyramids should be planted 9 or 10 feet apart. **ESPALIER-TRAINED** Trees should be allowed a distance of about 20 feet, especially in the case of Apples, Plums, and Pears. **FAN-TRAINED** Trees, particularly Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, also Cherries, should have about 14 or 15 feet, or even 20 feet. **CORDONS** on fences or walls give about two feet space.

MANURING.

When land intended to be planted is in a poor infertile condition, it is desirable to prepare it, when possible, by growing for a year or two well manured crops. Only a moderate amount of manure should be used when the trees are planted; it is far preferable to give a mulching on the surface. This tends to keep the temperature and moisture of the soil equable, and at the same time induces surface rooting. Never place manure at the bottom of the hole when planting—it tends to develop root growth downwards, and this is not desirable.

Should good farmyard manure be scarce, a good dressing for orchards is the following, being varied to suit the conditions of the soils:—

In the Autumn (per acre): 2 cwt. of kainit.

In early Spring: 2 cwt. superphosphate of lime and 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda, just before the leaves are unfolded.

PRUNING.

No hard and fast laws can be laid down as to how pruning should be done. A great deal must be left to individual discretion at the time the operation is performed.

The points at which to aim are—

(a) To obtain a shapely tree or bush.

(c) To admit light and air to the branches, in order to induce fruitfulness. If the trees are **STANDARD** Apples, Plums, Damsons, Pears, &c., and have been well grown, and say about three years old, the shoots should be cut back to about one-third of their length, and older trees of four or five years, only about half, thinning out any shoots in the middle which cross, to give light and air to the good wood, only allowing such to remain which would eventually assist in forming a well balanced tree. Older trees than mentioned require less pruning; in fact, little will be required.

Do **NOT** prune **CHERRIES** the first year. They are best left alone until the second. The first consideration with **Standard Trees** is to get good heads, which should be made the object of a few years, so as to subsequently become substantial and reliable fruit bearers. It is the common

Brief Notes on Fruit Culture—*contd.*

error of inexperienced growers to try and get fruit as soon as possible. This we condemn, if good and lasting results are to be obtained.

PYRAMIDS should be treated in exactly the same manner as Standards. Young vigorous trees, closely pruned; older trees, being more formed, do not require it too severe. The older the tree, the less pruning.

CORDON TREES should have the leading branches left as long as possible. The reason for shortening is to ensure the buds breaking. If the wood is well ripened, rather cut too little than too much, as a point to be borne in mind is that fruit spur is wanted to form from buds; these should be as weak as possible, and pruning of course strengthens the growth. Some sorts of Pears—for instance, *Bon Chretien* and *Marie Louise*—may have their shoots left intact; whilst others, as *Catillac*, *Jargonelle*, *Beurre superfin*, &c., should have their wood shortened, otherwise half may be bare. Some sorts of Plums, and even Apples, have these tendencies.

ESPALIER-TRAINED TREES should have the leading shoot cut back to about a foot to fifteen inches from the top horizontal branches, if the necessary buds exist for giving the next pair of branches; otherwise the nearest buds, be they an inch or two either way, higher or lower. The branches should be treated in the same manner as for Cordons.

SUMMER PRUNING.—All the side shoots of Cordons, and shoots from the branches of Espaliers, or any trees if necessary, should be overlooked after the trees have made say seven or eight leaves of new growth, and pinched back to say four buds; this can be done by the thumb nail. After the shoots have made new growths, these should also be treated in the same way, but only leaving about two eyes (say six or seven in all on the season's growth). When the season is delayed by being wet, a third pinching may be executed with advantage. The result will be, side shoots thin and weak, and the leading ones sappy, consequently vigorous and strong.

In the following Autumn and Winter, *prune* the side shoots back to three buds less on older trees. The reason for so doing is that one of the buds will break into growth, generally the extreme, thus leaving the lower to practically lay dormant, so as to form fruit buds the following year.

The advice given above deals with Apples, Pears, Plums, and such fruit trees grown on what is known as the "spur" system. On such fruits as Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines and Cherries, the previous season's shoots supply the fruit. Therefore the treatment is in getting strong, vigorous new shoots, and pruning in the Autumn the wood that has borne fruit. Any shoots not wanted for nailing, should be *pinched* back in a similar manner as recommended above, which will permit those shoots wanted for fruiting to become better ripened.

SELECTIONS OF FRUITS

RECOMMENDED BY

The Royal Horticultural Society

As being the most profitable sorts for cultivation by Cottagers, Farmers, and owners of small gardens.

The varieties are arranged in order of ripening, not in order of merit.

Dates of ripening, and full descriptions of all varieties, will be found in their respective sections in the following pages.

APPLES FOR COOKING.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR GARDENS, AS BUSHES ON PARADISE STOCK OR AS HALF-STANDARDS ON CRAB STOCK:—

Lord Grosvenor, Early Victoria, Pott's Seedling, Stirling Castle, Golden Spire, New Hawthornden, Golden Noble, Warner's King, Beauty of Kent, Bismarck, Bramley's Seedling, Prince Albert, Newton Wonder.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR STANDARDS AND ORCHARD TREES ON CRAB STOCK:—

Duchess of Oldenburgh, Ecklinville, Grenadier, Cox's Pomona, Warner's King, Lord Derby, Alfriston, Bramley's Seedling, Newton Wonder, Dumelow's Seedling.

APPLES FOR EATING.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR GARDENS AS BUSHES, ON PARADISE STOCK, OR AS HALF-STANDARDS ON CRAB STOCK:—

Mr. Gladstone, Irish Peach or Lady Sudeley, Devonshire Quarrenden, Worcester Pearmain, James Grieve, Allington Pippin, Cox's Orange, Scarlet Nonpareil, Lord Hindlip.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR STANDARDS AND ORCHARD TREES, ON CRAB STOCK—

Devonshire Quarrenden, Worcester Pearmain, James Grieve, Cox's Orange, Blenheim Orange, Gascoigne's Scarlet.

PEARS FOR EATING.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR BUSHES, ON QUINCE STOCK:—

Bon Chretien (Williams), Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurre Fouqueray, Beurre Hardy, Pitmaston Duchess, Comte de Lamy, Durondeau, Doyenne du Comice, Emile d'Heyst, Josephine de Malines.

Selections of Fruits—continued.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR ESPALIERS, WALLS OR FENCES, ON QUINCE STOCK:—

Souvenir du Congree, Fondante d'Automne, Loulee Bonne of Jersey, Beurre Superfin, Durondeau, Doyenne du Comice, Emile d'Heyet, Winter Nelis, Josephine de Malines, Glou Morceau, Easter Beurre.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR STANDARDS, ON PEAR STOCK:—

Bon Chretien (Willame), Beurre d'Amanlle, Doyenne Bouseoch, Louiso Bonne of Jersey, Pitmaeton Duchess, Emile d'Heyst.

PEARS FOR COOKING.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR PEAR STOCK:—

Pitmaeton Duchesse, Beurre Clairgeau, Catillac.

PLUMS FOR EATING.

Belgian Purple, Denniston's Superb, Early Transparent Gage, Jefferson, Coe's Golden Drop.

PLUMS FOR COOKING.

The Czar, Victoria, Belle de Louvain, Pond's Seedling, Monarch.

DAMSONS.

Cheshire, Langley Bullace.

CHERRIES FOR EATING.

Early Rivers, May Duke, Black Heart, Bigarreau Napoleon.

CHERRY FOR COOKING.

Morello.

RASPBERRIES.

Superlative, Hornet, Baumforth's Seedling.

CURRANTS.

Raby Castle (red), White Dutch, Baldwin (black), Lee's Prolific (black), Beekoop Giant (black).

GOOSEBERRIES.

Those best suited for cooking, either green or ripe, are marked (G); those of best flavour when ripe (D).

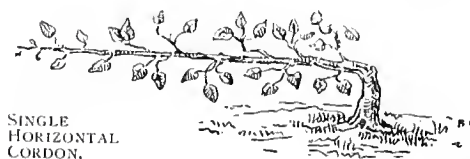
Crown Bob (G D), Broom Girl (D), Dan's Mistake (G D), Keepsake (G), Lancashire Lad (G), Leader (D), Warrington (D), Whitesmith (D), Whinham's Industry (G), Langley Gage (D), Langley Beauty (D).

STRAWBERRIES.

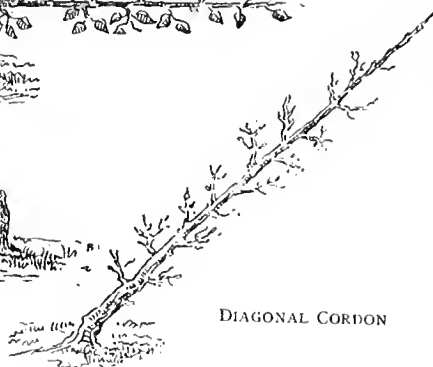
Royal Sovereign, President, Sir Joseph Paxton, Givon's Late Prolific.



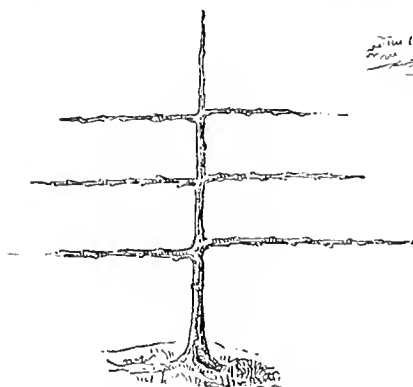
DOUBLE HORIZONTAL
TRAINED CORDON.



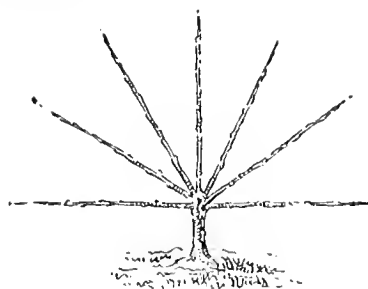
SINGLE
HORIZONTAL
CORDON.



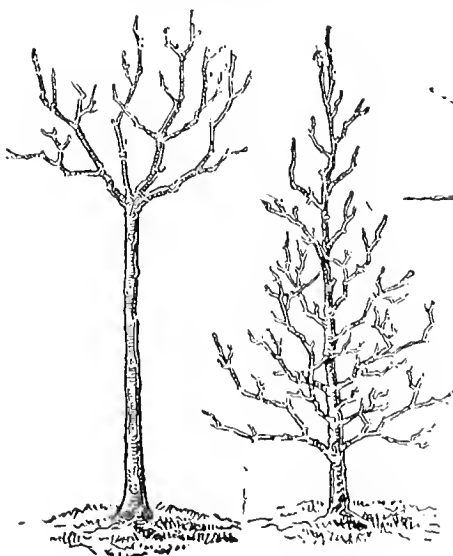
DIAGONAL CORDON



DWARF HORIZONTAL TRAINED.

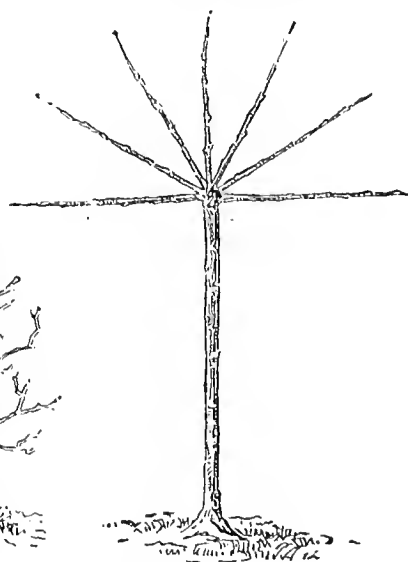


DWARF FAN TRAINED.



STANDARD

PYRAMID



STANDARD FAN TRAINED.

FORMS OF FRUIT TREES.

THE illustrations given on page 15 represent the different forms of Fruit Trees in general demand. There are various other forms of training, but those figured are the most popular. The forms in which the various classes can be supplied will be found at the beginning of each section.

APPLES.

The Apple is most at home on a good sound deep loam, but the sorts vary greatly both as regards soil and climatic conditions. Many varieties are very accommodating in these respects, and the introduction of the paradise stock, with its short, densely fibrous roots, has enabled cultivators to grow with ease and profit many sorts that, on the crab stock, with its long relatively straggly roots would, in many localities, have been difficult and unremunerative. On the paradise stock, apples make comparatively slow growth, but bear good crops while quite young. On the crab or free stock, the long roots favour the rapid formation of wood, so that an apple tree on the latter is usually larger in size than one of the same age and variety on the paradise stock. For a similar reason the paradise is never used for standards.

When practicable, the land intended for apple trees should be deeply worked all over, but where this would be too expensive, a hole 3ft. square and 2 to 2½ft. deep should be prepared for the reception of each tree, care being taken to break up the hard bottom and to prevent any of the bad undersoil being brought to the surface, or in contact with the roots. The undersoil if bad should either be simply broken up and left at the bottom, or preferably, taken out altogether, and replaced by any good sweet loam that is not too rich.

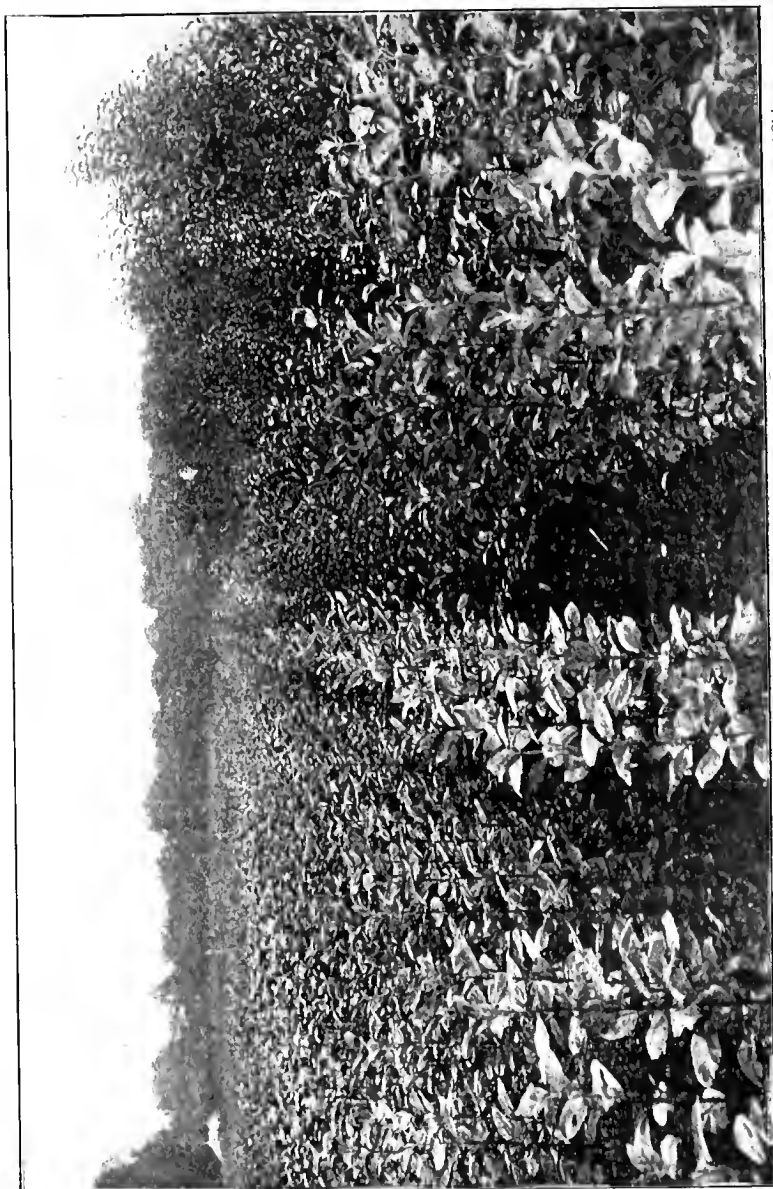
Before planting, any broken, dried up, or injured portions of the root should be cut away. When planting, even where the entire soil has been carefully worked over, it is advisable to make a hole for each tree somewhat larger than the spread of the roots, then throw back into the hole some of the soil, so as to form a mound in the centre about as high as the surface of the ground. The tree is then placed on the top of the mound, the roots carefully and evenly spread out, and a little soil worked in among them by hand before the bulk of the soil is filled in. Care should be taken that the uppermost roots be not more than about three inches below the surface. The soil around the newly planted tree should then be made firm, and if necessary the tree should be staked, a dressing of farmyard manure subsequently applied as a mulch.

When a tree grows too much to wood, and in consequence bears indifferently, it should either be lifted and replanted forthwith or else root-pruned. This last is usually done by digging a trench round the tree in the Autumn, at a distance of 1½ to 3ft. or more from the stem, according to the size of the tree. In the making of the trench the long roots are cut, the growth to wood therefore checked, and fruitfulness induced. The trench may be filled in with a good sweet loam; where nothing better is available the old soil may be mixed with a little lime and replaced. When the tree is fairly large the trench should be made only a half or a third of the way round the tree in a season, as otherwise the check might be too severe.

Apple trees are very susceptible to the action of bone meal and of blood manure. The former may be applied before planting at the rate of ½lb. to the square yard, and repeated every fourth year; the latter should be used after the trees come into bearing, at the rate of 2 oz. to the square yard every alternate year in the months of February or March.

Young Apple Trees in Clibrans' Nurseries.

The illustration on this page shows a small portion of our stock of Maiden Apples.



(Clibrans)

Photo

CLIBRANS' NEW APPLE.

"RENOWN."

(*Peasgood Nonsuch* × *Cox's Orange Pippin*.)

Award of Merit, R.H.S., September, 1908.

Granted after inspection of the growing Tree by Members of the R.H.S.
Fruit Committee.

FOR CULINARY AND DESSERT USE.

NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

"RENOWN" is the newest and most recent Apple raised
by Mr. CHARLES ROSS, of Newbury.

No man now living has done so much good work in the way of raising new Apples, as Mr. Ross. The variety *Rival* sent out by ourselves a few seasons ago, now in the **front rank** of choice sorts, was raised by Mr. Ross. Amongst other high class varieties from the same raiser, are—*Charles Ross*, *Encore*, *The Houbton*, *Hector Macdonald*, *Ruddy*, and *Paroquet*.

Immediately after "**Renown**" received recognition from the R.H.S., we communicated with Mr. Ross and purchased the entire stock.

We have great pleasure in offering this new variety to our patrons, as we believe it is one that has a great future before it. A glance at the parentage of "**Renown**" is a strong recommendation for this new Apple. As a grower, this variety leaves nothing to be desired; it is of **excellent habit** and is a **regular and heavy cropper**.

The **fruit**, as will be seen from the illustration on opposite page, is of **good shape**, medium in size, and of handsome appearance. The **flesh**, in the words of "*The Gardeners' Chronicle*," is "**solid, crisp, juicy, and of pleasing flavour**"; in fact, to put it briefly, it is a fruit that **possesses every good point either for cooking or dessert purposes**." Higher praise could not be given.

We strongly recommend all our patrons, whether they be private or market growers, to **give "Renown" a trial**. In order that this may be done, we have propagated a **considerable stock**, and are offering at a **popular price**.

MAIDENS ONLY, 3/6 each; 36/- per doz.

We would advise all our friends to **order early**, as after our present stock is exhausted, no more plants will be obtainable until Autumn, 1910.

NEW APPLE "RENOWN."

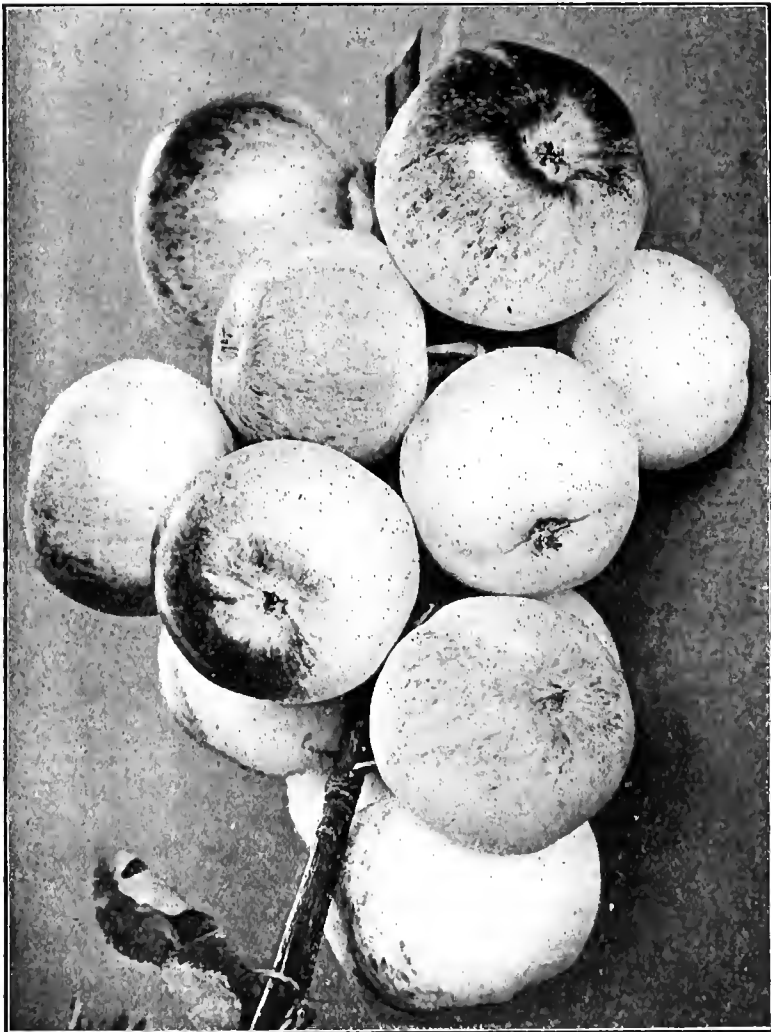


Photo)

"RENOWN."

(Clibrans.

An interesting Photo of 15 fruits in one cluster, with the foliage removed; striking evidence of the fruitfulness of this fine new variety. Fruits much reduced in size.

APPLES.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

PRICES except where otherwise stated.

STANDARDS AND HALF STANDARDS, 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6 each ; 15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- and 36/- per doz.; 100/-, 150/-, 200/- and 250/- per 100.

PYRAMIDS AND BUSHES, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, and 42/- per doz.; 85/-, 130/-, 175/-, and 200/- per 100.

STANDARDS AND PYRAMID TREES, EXTRA SIZED TREES, of a limited number of varieties only, splendid quality, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 15/- and 21/- each.

YEARLINGS or MAIDENS, 9d. each, 7/6 per doz.; 50/- per 100 ; Two Year Trees, 1/- each, 9/- per doz.

ESPALIERS or DWARF HORIZONTAL TRAINED TREES, with 2, 3, or 4 tiers, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.

EXTRA SIZED SPECIMENS OF A FEW VARIETIES, with 5 tiers and upwards, 7/6 10/6, and 12/6 each.

FAN-TRAINED TREES, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each; **EXTRA SIZED SPECIMENS** of a few varieties, 7/6 each.

CORDONS, SINGLE HORIZONTAL, 1/6, 2/-, and 2/6 each ; **DOUBLE HORIZONTAL**, 1/6, 2/6 to 3/6 each ; **DIAGONAL or OBLIQUE**, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Table Fruit is marked T. Culinary Fruit K. The figures in brackets give the months in which the fruit is in season.

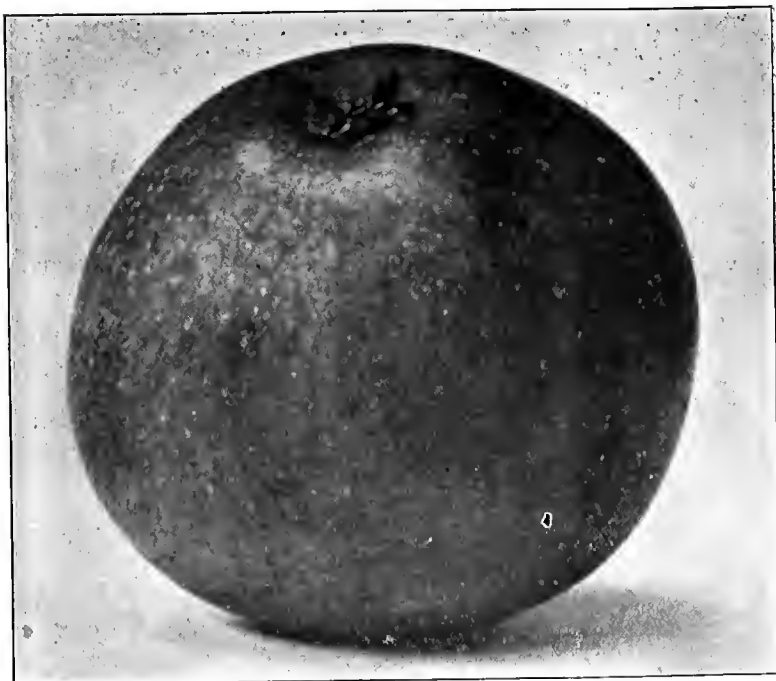
The newer and more recent varieties are set in heavy type.

No.

- 2 **Alfriston**, K. (1-3), green, veined russet, one of the largest and best culinary apples ; flesh crisp, sugary, and sharply acid, free grower.
- 5 **Allen's Everlasting**, T. (4-5), medium, very fine fruit with splendid flavour ; a grand dessert apple for late use.
- 6 **ALLINGTON PIPPIN**, T. (11-2), medium, oval, dull yellow streaked red, rich full flavour ; vigorous and free ; often succeeds in situations where Cox's Orange Pippin fails. (See illustration, Page 21).
- 7 **American Mother**, T. (10), above medium size ; very tender, juicy, and sweet.
- 3 **Astrachan Red**, T.K. (8-9), beautiful red-cheeked fruit, richly flavoured, an abundant bearer. Best off the tree.
- 8 **Annie Elizabeth**, T.K. (11-3), green, flushed bronze, flesh tender but crisp, pleasantly sub-acid.
- 12 **Beauty of Bath**, T. (8-9), medium, flat, greenish-yellow flushed red ; tender, sweet and juicy ; of first-rate quality, and a good cropper.

Apples—continued.

- No.
13 **Beauty of Kent**, T.K. (10-2), large, deep yellow richly flushed crimson : one of the most beautiful apples, tender flesh and an abundance of rich acid juice ; vigorous grower and profuse bearer ; one of the most popular Winter apples.
- 15 **BEN'S RED**, T. (9), (A.M., R.H.S.), bright bronzy-red, first class flavour, somewhat resembling *Devonshire Quarrenden* in shape ; a free and abundant bearer ; an excellent Apple for market growers, highly recommended. Maidens 1/- each. Two Year Trees 2/- each.
- 14 **Betty Geeson**, K. (11-4), bright pale greenish-yellow, handsome deep blush on the sunny side ; grand as a bush.



Photo]

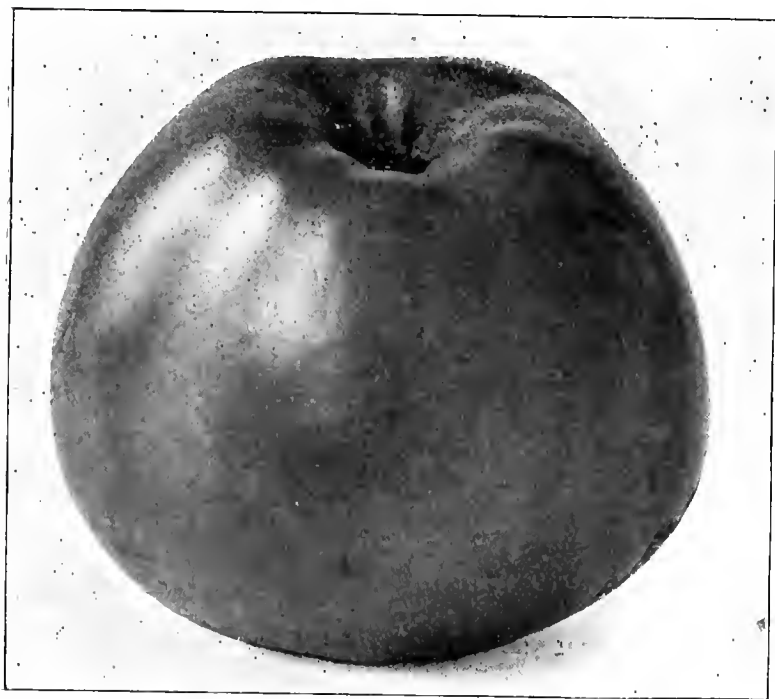
"ALLINGTON PIPPIN."

[Clibrans.

- 11 **Blenheim Orange**, T.K. (10-2), large, orange, streaked red, crisp, rich, juicy, and gratefully acid ; one of the most popular of apples. Strong grower. (See illustration, page 23.)
- 19 **Bramley's Seedling**, K. (1-5), very large, green, streaked red, firm, solid but tender flesh, and richly acid flavour, hardy and a certain bearer, strong grower.
- 22 **Bismarck**, K. (12-1), large, handsome, clear waxy yellow, flushed and striped rose ; tender and juicy ; free, hardy and vigorous. (See illustration, page 22).

Apples—*continued*.

- No. 25 **Cardinal**, T.K. (8-9), medium, round, streaked yellow; flesh tender, translucent, and delicious; handsome, free and vigorous.
- 26 **CHARLES ROSS**, T. (11), F.C.C., R.H.S. A cross between *Cox's Orange Pippin* and *Peasgood Nonsuch*; the fruits are of the same form and have the rich flesh and flavour of *Cox's*, but are more than double its size; a handsome Apple with a fine scarlet cheek heavily splashed with vivid crimson; yellowish green on the shaded side; a solid heavy fruit that has already taken its place as a leading dessert variety. We have a fine stock of this splendid Apple. (See illustration, page 25.)



Photo]

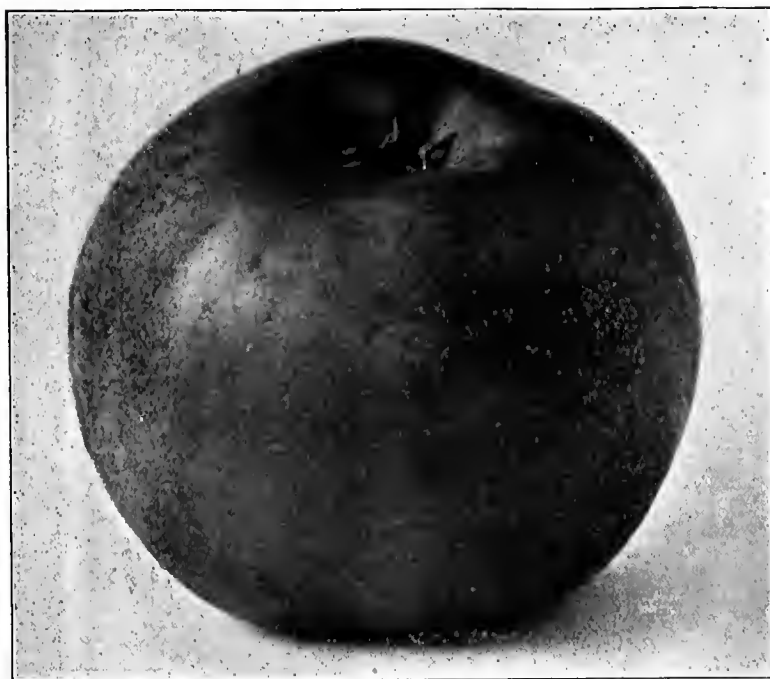
"BISMARCK."

Clibrans

- 24 **Cellini Pippin**, T.K. (9-10), conical, rich waxy yellowish-green flushed bright red, streaked and mottled deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid, with a refreshing aroma. (See illustration, page 24.)
- 30 **Cockle's Pippin**, T. (11-2), medium size, spicy flavour; free bearer; a good variety for growing near the sea.
- 27 **Cox's Pomona**, T.K. (10-11), large greenish yellow, flushed red; tender but crisp, sweet yet slightly acid juice, and a pleasant aroma; compact grower.

Apples—continued.

- No. 31 **CORONATION**, T.K. (10-12), A.M., R.H.S. A variety of medium growth and compact habit; fruit roundish, above medium size, exposed side streaked and mottled with red, shaded side pale yellow when ripe; a high-class dessert Apple of first quality, possessing a delightful aroma; a good and regular bearer, succeeding well even in a poor season.
- 43 **Court Pendu Plat**, T. (12-5), medium, flat, clear yellow flushed rich crimson; flesh yellow, firm, with abundance of richly flavoured juice; rarely suffers from Spring frosts; prolific, specially useful in bush form.
- 36 **Chelmsford Wonder**, K. (1-4), large, round, and even, skin deep yellow, shaded and streaked bright crimson; flesh yellow, tender, rich, and with delicate aroma; a sure cropper and good grower.



Photo]

" BLENHEIM ORANGE."

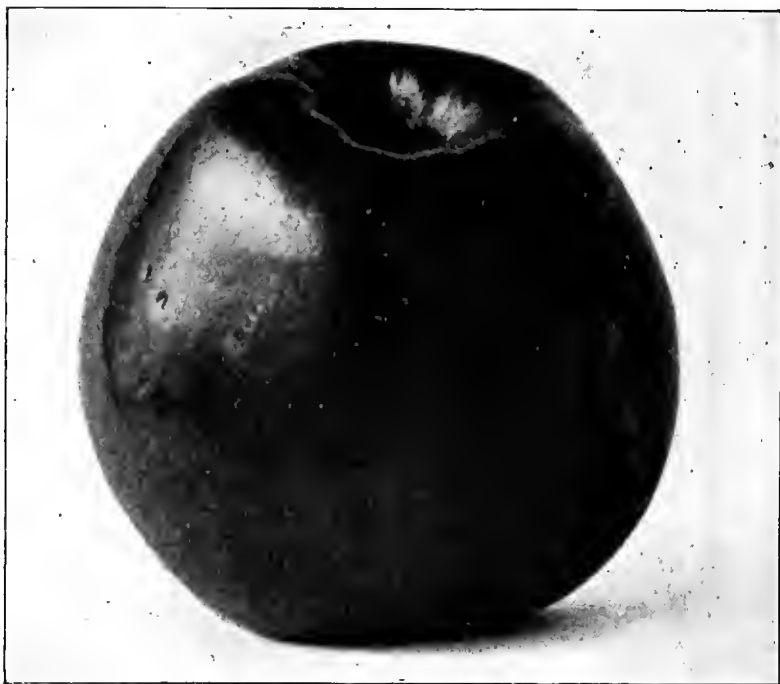
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- 37 **Duchess of Gloucester** or **Duchess's Favourite**, T. (9), medium, round, skin brilliant red, flesh white tinged red, tender, sweet and highly flavoured; a great bearer and deservedly popular.
- 38 **Duchess of Oldenburg**, T.K. (9), large, greenish yellow, streaked bright red, flesh firm and crisp, with refreshingly acid, pleasantly flavoured juice; hardy, and a splendid bearer, free upright grower.

Apples—continued.

No.

- 39 **Dumelow's Seedling** (syn. *Wellington* and *Normanton Wonder*), K. (11-4), large, pale green, occasionally flushed red, firm, sharply acid, prolific, medium grower, keeps well.
- 40 **Domino**, K. (9-10), large, greenish yellow, flushed red, fine early codlin, tender, juicy, mildly acid, very prolific.
- 48 **Early Harvest**, T. (8), one of the best early varieties; good grower, free cropper; medium size and pleasantly flavoured.
- 53 **Early Margaret**, red, streaked, sweet and juicy.
- 51 **Early Peach**, T. (8), medium, a seedling from *Irish Peach*, which it resembles both in shape and flavour, a first rate bearer.



Photo]

"CELLINI PIPPIN."

[Clibrans

- 52 **Early Rivers**, K. (7-8), identical in form and colour with *Lord Suffield*, but earlier, hardier, and not liable to canker.
- 50 **Early Victoria**, (syn. *Emneth Early*), K. (7-8), green, conical, prominently ridged and very solid; prolific, not known to canker, good grower, among the earliest grown.

Apples—continued.

- No. 45 **EASTER ORANGE**, T. (1-6), A.M., R.H.S. A first-class dessert Appie, in season from January until June; fruits of handsome appearance, good size and shape, yellow streaked with criméon, a free and abundant bearer.
- 54 **Ecklinville Seedling**, K. (10-12), straw colour, abundant and regular bearer with fine grained tender flesh, free grower. (*See illustration p. 26*).
- 55 **EDWARD VII.**, T.K. (4-6), A.M., R.H.S. (*Blenheim Orange* × *Golden Noble*), resembling the former in flavour and the latter in appearance; a heavy solid fruit keeping well until June, suitable alike for dessert or cooking purposes, a regular bearer of upright habit; owing to it being a late bloomer it stands a good chance of missing the late frosts.

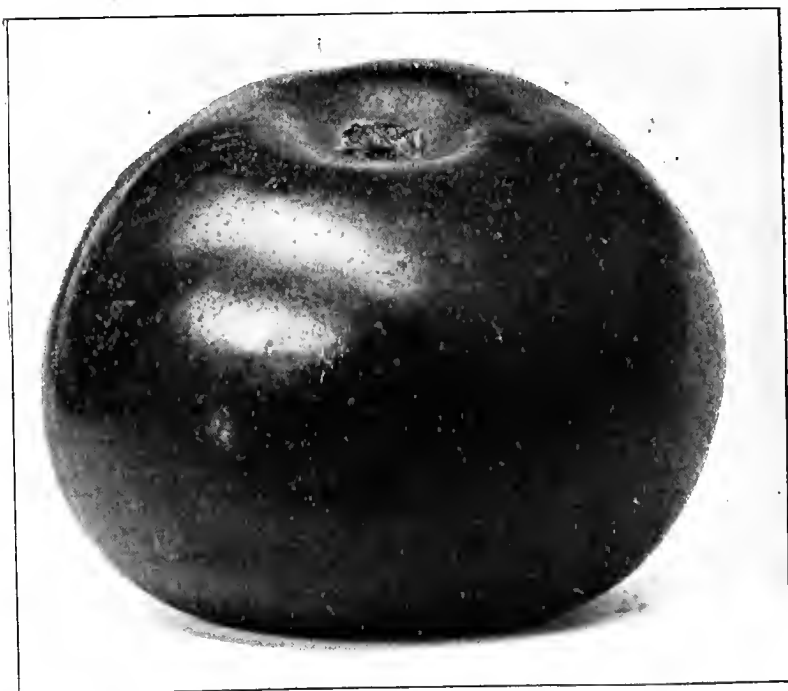


Photo)

"CHARLES ROSS."

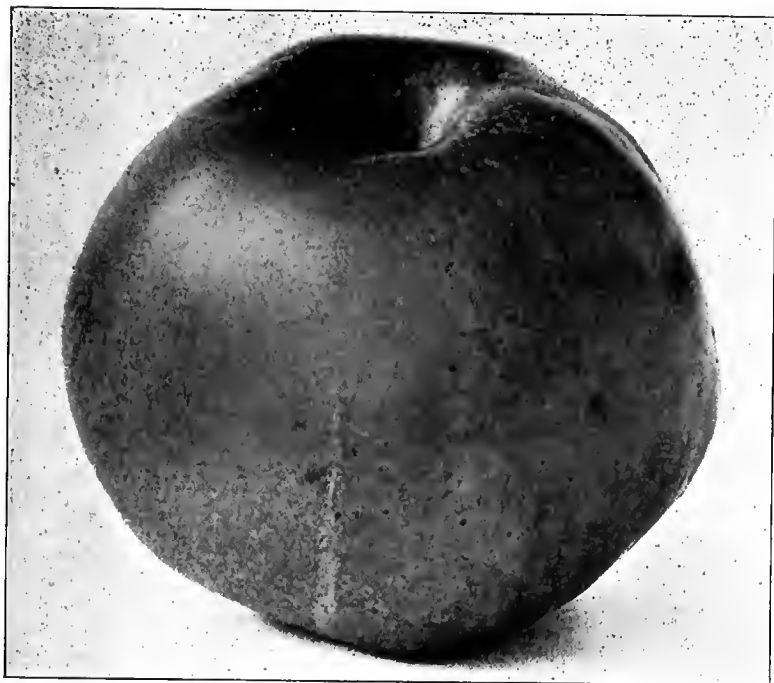
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- 56 **Emperor Alexander**, T.K. (10-12), greenish-yellow, flushed red, flesh tender, sweet and mildly acid, with the delicious aroma of *Cellini*. (*See illustration, page 27*).
- 57 **Encore**, K. (12-6), F.C.C. R.H.S., December, 1908. A very handsome cooking fruit, of large size, uniform shape, with a greenish yellow slightly flushed skin; an excellent keeping apple, remaining in good condition until June; good grower and free bearer; a first-class Apple in every way. Maidens, 3/6 each; Two Year Trees, 5/- each.

Apples—continued.

No.

- 58 **Frogmore Prolific**, T.K. (9-11), large, pale yellow flesh, tender and sweet, most prolific. (*See illustration, page 28*).
- 60 **Gascoyne's Scarlet Seedling**, T.K. (11-2), large, pale yellow, richly flushed rose carmine; flesh yellowish, crisp, with pleasantly flavoured juice; strong grower and good bearer; one of the handsomest of apples.



[Photo]

"ECKLINVILLE SEEDLING."

[Clibrans]

- 64 **Gloria Mundi**, K. (10-12), very large, oblong, angular, pale green, firm, acid, and very heavy.
- 65 **Golden Noble**, K. (10-12), large, round, clear bright yellow, flesh yellow, firm but melting; a good cropper, excellent for market.
- 66 **Golden Spire**, K. (9-10), a large, bright yellow, conical apple, tinged with orange, flesh solid, tender, pleasantly acid, handsome and productive, compact upright grower.
- 71 **Grenadier**, K. (10-12), large, greenish-yellow, flesh crisp and juicy, excellent quality, heavy cropper, compact grower. (*See illustration, page, 29*).

Apples—continued.

- No.
 76 **Hambling's Seedling**, K. (12-3), very large, a fine late green keeping apple, a first-rate sort; does well in the North.
- 80 **Hawthornden, New**, K. (9-11), handsome early apple, larger than the *Old Hawthornden*, medium spreading grower.
- 91 **Irish Peach**, T. (8), yellowish-green, tinged and streaked red; flesh crisp and tender, with an abundance of rich sub-acid, aromatic juice; medium grower, fruits on the tips.

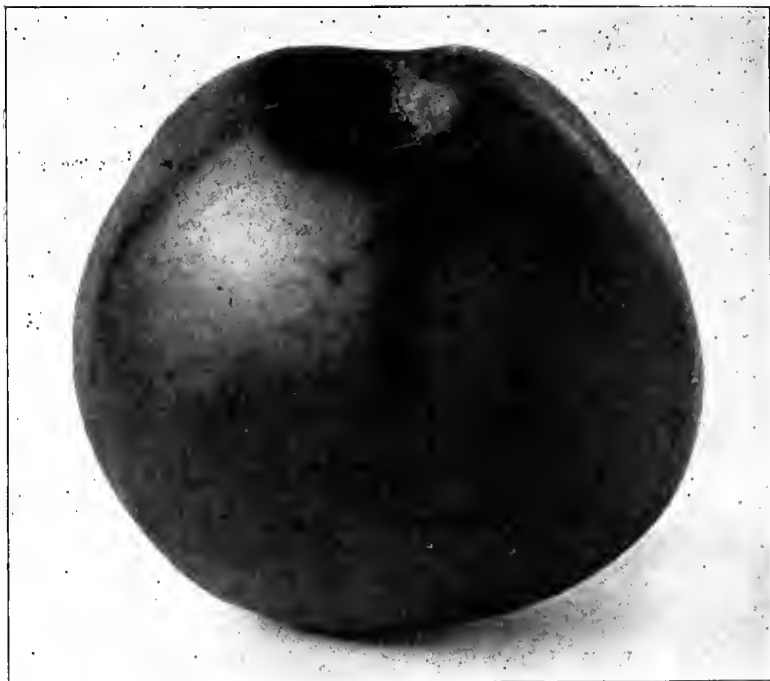


Photo)

"EMPEROR ALEXANDER."

(Clibrans

- 93 **Jas. Grieve**, T. (9-10), medium, round, of delicious flavour, a Scotch apple succeeding where *Co.'s Orange* is too tender; prolific, free grower, handsome.
- 110 **Keswick Codlin**, K. (8-10), medium, pale yellow, flesh soft, tender, and very juicy; one of the best early cooking apples; succeeds almost everywhere.
- 112 **KING'S ACRE BOUNTIFUL**, K. (9-11), A.M., R.H.S. A large round fruit sometimes slightly conical, skin pale yellow with a pink flush where exposed to the sun; a free growing variety that can invariably be depended upon to produce a heavy crop. Maidens 1/- each, Pyramids 2/- each, Standards 2/6 & 3/6 each.

Apples—continued.

- No.
 113 **King of Tomkin's County**, T.K. (11-4), large, round, angular, greenish yellow, streaked red and suffused pink, flesh tender, almost melting, with an agreeable sub-acid flavour; good grower but needs a sheltered spot.
 124 **Lady Henniker**, T.K. (10-1), large, oblong, yellow flushed and streaked crimson; flesh very tender and juicy, of good flavour.
 116 **Lady Sudely**, T. (8-9), large, very handsome, yellow, striped crimson, flesh soft and melting; aromatic, medium grower.



Photo]

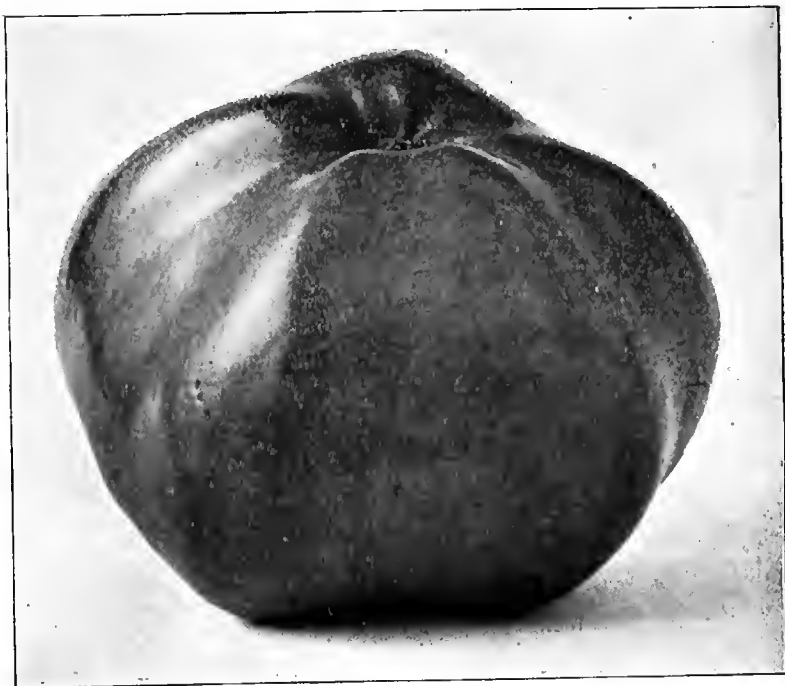
"FROGMORE PROLIFIC."

[Clibrans

- 115 **Langley Pippin**, T. (8-9), medium, pale yellow, brighter on the sun side; early dessert apple.
 117 **Liddell's Seedling**, K. (12-6), medium, conical, bright yellow, raised in Northumberland, 1,000 ft. above sea level; one of the hardiest, a most prolific bearer, and a first-class cooking apple.
 121 **Lord Derby**, K. (11-12), very large, greenish-yellow, angular, soft, tender flesh, first-rate, medium upright grower.
 122 **Lord Grosvenor**, K. (8-10), large, pale yellow, in many respects similar to *Lord Suffield*, but does not canker, heavy bearer, strong sturdy grower.

Apples—*continued*.

- No.
118 **Lord Hindlip**, T. (1-5), medium, brightly coloured with russet patches, rich juicy aromatic flavour; upright grower and a fair cropper, the best late dessert apple.
- 123 **LORD STRADBROKE**, K. (12-4), A.M., R.H.S. A large handsome late keeping culinary Apple, fruits slightly ribbed, greenish-yellow,, suffused crimson on the exposed side, a good grower and free bearer. Maidens 1/- each, Pyramids 2/6 & 3/6 each.



Photo]

"GRENADIER."

[Clibrans

- 120 **Lord Suffield**, K. (8-9), large, pale yellow, flesh tender and firm, with an abundance of mildly acid juice; enormous cropper but liable to canker on damp soils. (*See illustration, page 30*).
- 133 **May Queen**, T. (3-5), handsome fruits, medium-sized, round, and even, bright crimson on sunny side, yellow where shaded; flesh crisp, juicy, and richly flavoured; prolific.
- 137 **Melon**, T. (2), a large fruited American apple, with soft juicy flesh.
- 135 **Mere de Menage**, K. (10-3), reddish-bronze, sometimes streaked, large, flat, angular, flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and briskly acid, prolific. (*See illustration, page 32*).

Apples—continued.

- No.
 136 **Moston Seedling**, K. (10-1), green, flushed red, useful variety.
 138 **Mr. Gladstone**, T. (8), medium, early, scarlet cheeks, flesh tender, juicy, very sweet, highly flavoured, free bearer, compact grower.
 152 **New Northern Greening**, K. (11-4), a flat green apple, prolific.
 147 **Newton Wonder**, K. (11-6), large, handsome, solid and sweet, sound keeper, free grower.

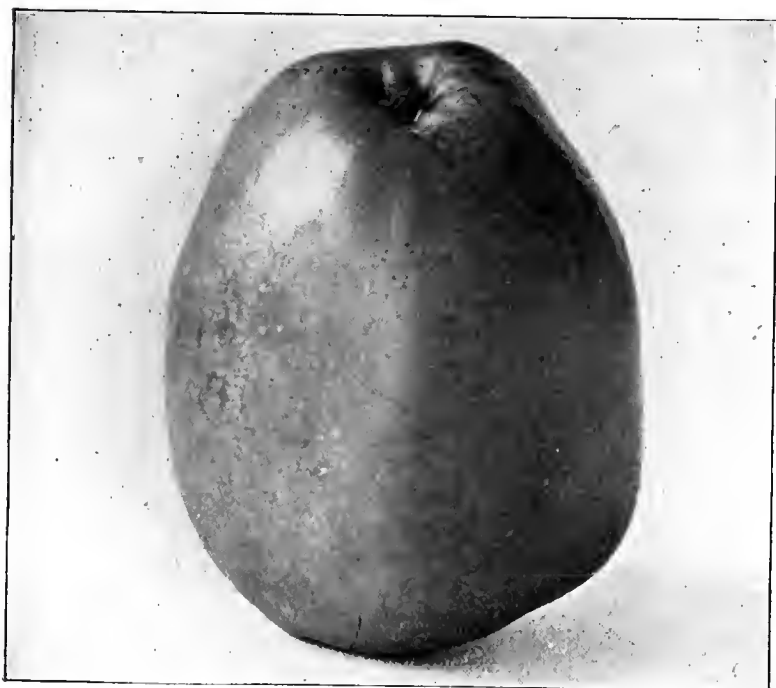


Photo)

" LORD SUFFIELD. "

(Clibrans

- 149 **Nonsuch—Peasgood**, T. K. (10-1), very large, round, flat, yellow speckled crimson; flesh very juicy, tender, and pleasantly acid, one of the handsomest of apples.
 153 **NORFOLK BEAUTY**, K. (9-1), A.M., R.H.S. A prolific fruiting variety, producing large handsome clear yellow fruits, with an occasional rosy-flush on the sunny side; a first-class culinary variety, good grower.
 150 **Northern Dumpling**, K. (9-10), large, codlin-like, with red flush, abundant bearer, suitable for exposed situations.
 151 **Northern Spy**, T. (12-4), large, red, streaked crimson, juicy, rich and aromatic in flavour, very fragrant.

Apples—continued.

- No.
155 **PAROQUET**, T.K. (10-12), A.M., R.H.S. A handsome scarlet fruit of conical form, white flesh, splendid flavour, and a good keeper.
- 165 **Pearmain, Adam's**, T. (11-1), medium, a handsome fruit of rich flavour; good bearer.
- 156 **Pearmain, Baxter's**, T.K. (11-3), medium, round or slightly conical, juicy, slightly acid, but well flavoured late in the season; good grower, heavy cropper.

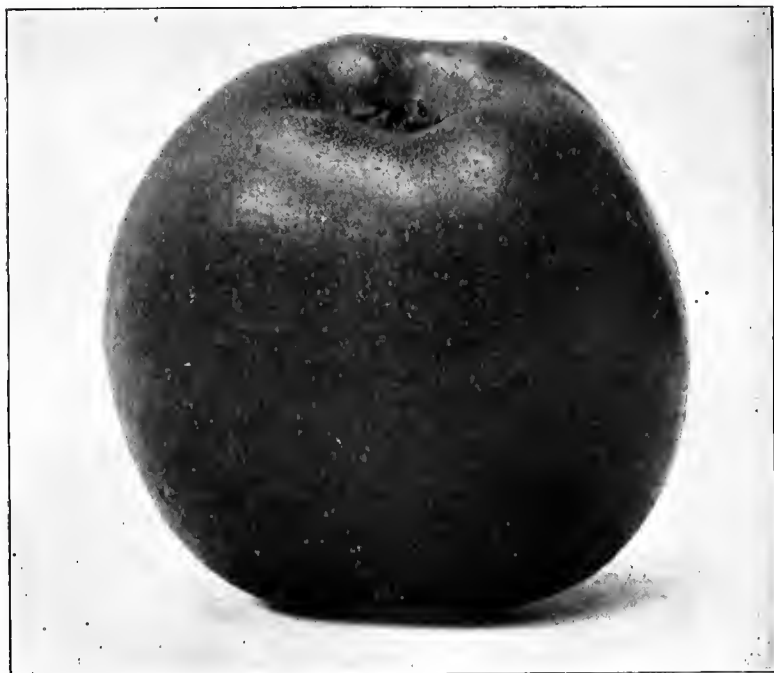


Photo)

"KING OF THE PIPPINS."

(Clibrans

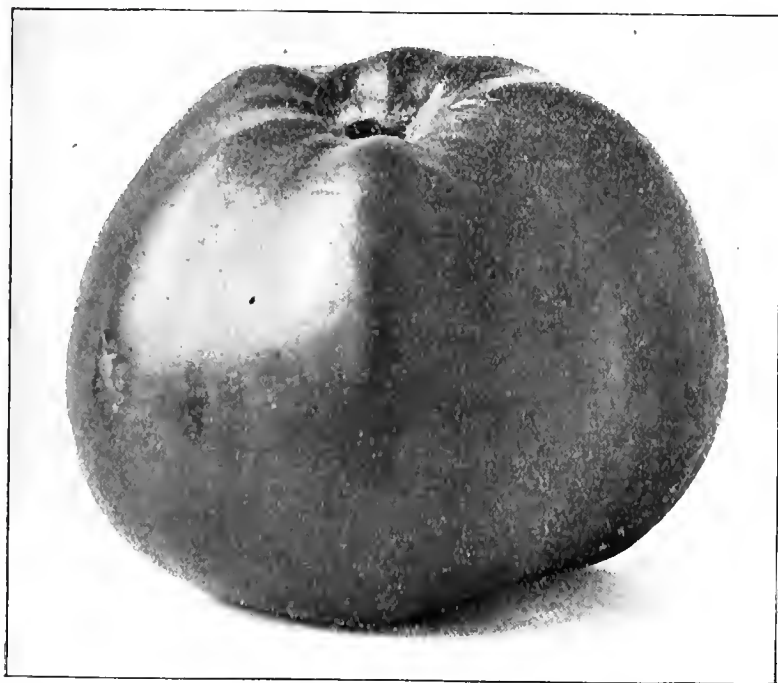
- 158 **Pearmain, Claygate**, T. (11-3), medium, conical, greenish russet, streaked, flesh crisp and juicy, with strong *Ribston Pippin* flavour; a good cropper.

Pearmain, Golden Winter, see *King of the Pippins*.

- 159 **Pearmain, Hormead's**, T.K. (10-3), medium, round and even; greenish yellow, firm, crisp, tender, and extremely juicy.
- 160 **Pearmain, Winter**, T.K. (12-4), medium, conical, smooth; greenish, changing to rich butter yellow, flushed deep crimson; firm, sweet and juicy, with attractive flavour; hardy and prolific.

Apples—continued.

- No.
 164 **Pearmain, Worcester**, T.K. (9-10), medium size, conical, brilliant red, tender, sweet and juicy; free upright grower; useful market variety.
- 172 **Pippin, Cox's Orange**, T. (10-1), greenish yellow, streaked red and russety, flesh tender, crisp and juicy; pleasantly perfumed and of delicious flavour; needs a warm soil; medium grower; the best English eating apple. (*See illustration, page 33.*)

*Photo)***"MERE DE MENAGE."***(Clibrans*

- 182 **Pippin, Kerry**, T. (9-10), small, oval, clear pale waxy yellow tinged and streaked with red; flesh firm and crisp, with a rich sugary mildly acid juice of aromatic flavour.
- 183 **Pippin, King of the**, T. (10-1), medium, oblong, greenish yellow, streaked and flushed red, very free, juicy, sweet and aromatic. (*See illustration, page 31.*)
- 186 **Pippin, Newtown**, T.K. (1-4), medium, round, olive green, crisp and juicy, rich aromatic flavour; prefers a strong, rich, warm soil.
- 160 **Pippin, Ribston**, T. (10-1), perhaps the most popular and the best known of all dessert apples; requires a dry soil.

Apples—continued.

- No.
192 **Pippin, Sturmer**, T. (2-6), small green russet, bronzed on the sunny side ; firm, sweet, first quality ; free cropper.
- 191 **Pippin, Wyken**, T. (10-1), medium, flat, pale green, aromatic.
- 193 **Pott's Seedling**, K. (9-10), large, round and angular, greenish straw colour ; flesh very tender and mildly acid ; very free ; compact grower, does well near towns. A market favourite.



Photo

"COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN."

Clibrans

- 195 **Prince Albert**, T.K. (1-3), large, free bearing, compact pendulous grower ; a valuable variety. (*See illustration, page 34.*)
- 196 **Quarrenden, Devonshire**, T. (9-10), small, flat, deep purple red ; flesh white, often stained with red, crisp, with delicious and refreshing juice ; an excellent bearer ; succeeds almost everywhere.
- 200 **Renown**. New. (*See page 18.*)
- 203 **Ringer**, T.K. (9-10), large, roundish, pale yellow, very tender, juicy and pleasantly flavoured ; a heavy cropper.

Rivers' Codlin. See *Thomas Rivers*.

Apples—continued.

- No. 209 **Reinette, Baumann's Red Winter**, T.K. (10-1), medium, excellent flavour, rich crimson cheek, handsome, good bearer.
- 213 **RIVAL**, T.K. (10-11), A.M., R.H.S., *Peasgood Nonsuch* × *Cox's Orange Pippin*. This variety is, without doubt, one of the finest and most valuable varieties yet raised. Since we introduced it, a few seasons ago, it has established itself as a Standard variety. A good grower and heavy cropper, producing handsome highly coloured fruit of first-class quality for dessert or culinary use; for market and all other purposes it is an ideal fruit in every way. (*See illustration on cover.*)

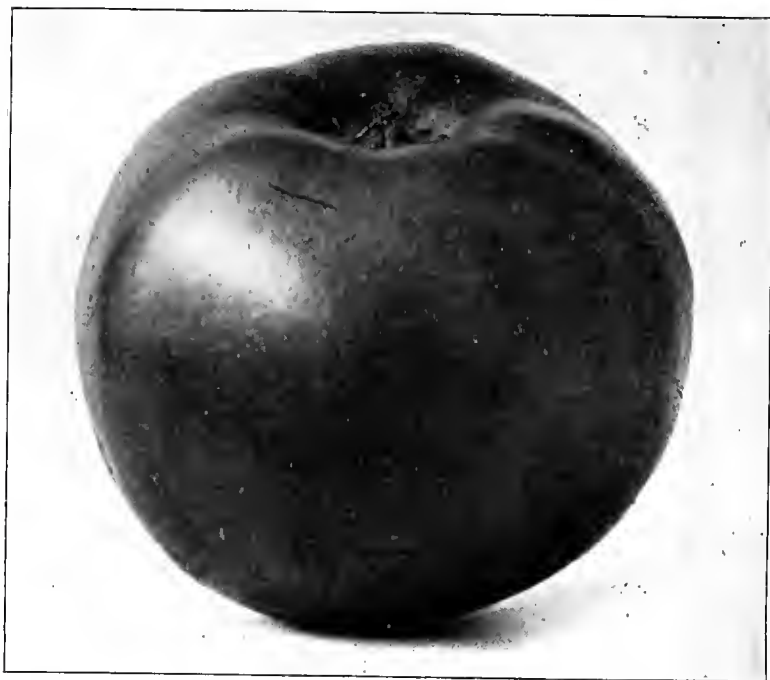


Photo)

"PRINCE ALBERT."

(Clibrans

- 215 **Royal Jubilee**, K. (10-3), large, conical, clear lemon-yellow, very firm and of excellent quality; first-rate for market work.
- 216 **Royal Snow**, T. (12-2), over medium size, round, pale yellow flushed red; crisp, firm, juicy, snow-white flesh, sweet vinous flavour.
- 218 **Russet, Boston**, T. (1-4), medium, conical, angular, greenish russet, of decided *Ribston Pippin* flavour; hardy, heavy cropper.
- 220 **Russet, Golden**, T. (11-1), a medium sized fruit of excellent flavour; an old variety that deserves to be better known.

Apples—continued.

No.

- 222 **Royal Russet**, T.K. (10-2), large, round, grey-russet, flesh tender and crisp, juice brisk, sugary, and of strong aromatic flavour.
- 217 **RUDDY**, K. (8), *Ecklinville Seedling* × *Mere de Menage*. It has the free bearing habit of the former and the rich colour of the latter; its earliness and colour combined with its heavy bearing properties, will make this a popular market variety. Maidens, 1/- each; 2 Year Trees, 1/6 each; Pyramids, 2/6 each.



Photo]

"WARNER'S KING."

[Clibrans

- 224 **Small's Admirable**, T.K. (10-1), medium, roundish, lemon-yellow; flesh firm, sweet, and agreeably acid, pleasantly perfumed; an immense bearer; best as a bush.
- 226 **Scarlet Nonpareil**, T. (1-3), medium, round, greenish-yellow, flushed scarlet; rich, juicy and sugary; good bearer, medium grower.
- 227 **Stirling Castle**, K. (10-12), large, round, flat, greenish yellow; flesh very tender, pleasantly flavoured juice; of first-rate quality; wonderful cropper, compact grower, pendulous.

Apples—continued.

- Na.
228 **Stone's Apple** or **Loddington's Seedling**, K. (10-1), large, conical, grass-green, changing to lemon-yellow; fine grained and tender; heavy bearer, sturdy and compact.
- 237 **Sandringham**, T.K. (11-1), large, conical, yellow flushed crimson, good flavour, free grower and heavy bearer; very beautiful.
- 245 **Sure Crop**, T.K. (3), deep green, changing with keeping to yellow. It possesses remarkable keeping properties. The tree comes into bloom very late, and consequently the flowers escape damage by frost. In season during March. Equally good for dessert or table use.
- 238 **Schoolmaster**, K. (11-3), large, pale yellow, flushed rose; flesh crisp, tender, rich, slightly acid flavour; free, useful for market.
- 250 **THE HOUBLON**, T. (12-2), A.M., R.H.S. *Peasgood Nonsuch* × *Cox's Orange Pippin*, a new dessert variety from the same raiser as *Charles Ross*, *Rival*, and others. It resembles *Cox's Orange* in size and shape, but has a deeper colour and will keep longer; a firm fleshed juicy fruit of excellent flavour.
- 247 **The Queen—Saltmarsh**, T.K. (10-12), very like *Cox's Pomona*, but larger; flesh tender, with agreeable vinous flavour.
- 246 **Thomas Rivers**, K. (9-12), large, richly flavoured, brilliantly coloured, of the Codlin type, with firm crisp flesh; good grower, free bearer.

Wellington, see *Dumelow's Seedling*.

- 253 **Wealthy**, T.K. (10-11), rich vinous flavour, medium, dark red, flesh soft; a free cropper; likes a warm soil.
- 258 **Warner's King**, K. (9-10), very large, oval pale green, copious acid juice; a vigorous grower, great bearer, somewhat straggling. See illustration, page 35.

PLAS ISA MAUR,
LLANGERNIEN,
ABERGELE,
1/1/09.

"I am glad to tell you that all the trees which I had from you have done well at our high elevation, 1,000 ft. or more above sea level. There was fruit on, the first year."

MEREDITH OWEN.

CRAB APPLES.

Crab Apples are lovely ornamental trees. They flower profusely in Spring, and their bright coloured fruit renders them attractive in Autumn. The ripe fruit, which has a fine brisk acid flavour, makes delicious preserves.



[Photo]

"FRUIT OF CRAB."

[Clibrans

Standards and Pyramids of all not priced, 1/6, 2/6, & 3/6 each.

15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- & 36/- doz.

- 1644 **Elise Rathke**, large fruited weeping variety. Standards only, 2/6 & 3/6 ea.
- 231 **Fairy**, produced in clusters like cherries, clear lemon jelly, deeply flushed bright crimson; delicious aroma; very beautiful.
- 232 **John Downie**, clusters of richly coloured fruit, very handsome; this variety invariably carries a heavy crop.
- 235 **Mrs. John Seden**, A.M., R.H.S., (*Transcendent* × *King of the Pippins*), fruit about 2 in. long and 1½ in. wide; light orange yellow, spotted and stained crimson on the exposed side; flesh firm with a crisp, pleasantly acid flavour; upright grower, prolific.
- 229 **Siberian**, red) the Siberian Crabs are much esteemed for preserving.
 230) — yellow)
- 236 **The Langley**, (Apple, *King of the Pippins* × Crab *John Downie*). The fruits are 1½ in. to 2 in. in length, and 1 in. broad, bright golden yellow with slight russet markings; flesh crisp and juicy; hardy, a profuse cropper, and as the fruit hangs till late in November, highly useful as an ornamental object. Maidens 9d. each; 2 year Trees, 1/- each; Standards, 2/6 each.
- 236A **Victoria**, A.M., R.H.S., a beautiful scarlet fruited variety, good grower and free bearer; undoubtedly one of the handsomest and most useful of all the ornamental Crabs.

CAER LLEWELYN,
DENBIGH.

"Consignment of Fruit Trees, etc., came safely to hand this morning.

They appear to be all that could be desired and quite satisfactory, for which please accept best thanks."

W. MARSDEN DAVIES.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot delights in abundance of fresh air and plenty of light. Like the Cherry, provided the aspect be favourable, it can hardly have too open an exposure. A damp atmosphere and a sour soil are its greatest enemies. So susceptible is it to sourness in the soil, that wherever limestone is not naturally present, a heavy dressing of lime should always be applied before an Apricot tree is planted. On a strong clay soil it is necessary to make a border, excavating the ground to the depth of about 3ft. and secure effective draining before refilling. At the bottom of the trench it should have six inches of brick rubbish, &c., overlaid with chalk or old mortar, the remainder being filled up with a good sound loam freely intermixed with chalk or lime. **No manure** should be mixed with the compost, as it is liable to cause sourness.

Though it grows well in a poor soil, the Apricot responds to liberal treatment. To Apricots in bearing, the following mixture will be found of considerable value, if applied at the rate of 4oz. to the square yard in the month of March:—2 parts sulphate of ammonia, 3 parts kainit, 3 parts superphosphate of lime, 2 parts bone meal. This mixture can be kept for years without deterioration. In the Northern counties a South or South-Easterly aspect is advisable, as a South-West wall is usually too much exposed to a moisture-laden air.

MAIDENS, 1/6 & 2/6 each; DWARF TRAINED TREES, 3/6, 5/-, & 7/6.
STANDARD & HALF STANDARD TRAINED TREES, 7/6,
10/6, 12/6, and 15/- each.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| No. | |
| 268 | Early Moorpark , (7-8), medium, with all the good qualities of <i>Moorpark</i> , but ripening three weeks earlier. |
| 270 | Hemskirk , (7-8), large, tender and juicy, of rich vinous flavour; a variety of <i>Moorpark</i> , but not so liable to cast its branches. |
| 273 | Large Early , (7-8), large, oblong, flesh firm and very juicy, rich and sweet, hardier than <i>Early Moorpark</i> . |
| 275 | Moorpark , (8-9), large, rich vinous juice; the finest of all in flavour, excellent cropper; strong and vigorous, but liable to canker. |
| 279 | Royal , (8), large, dull yellow; flesh firm, rich, vinous and juicy; one of the best both in flavour and in cropping powers. |
| 281 | Shipley's or Blenheim , (7-8), medium, deep yellow; flesh sweet, juicy, and fairly rich; a hardy useful variety. |
| 285 | Turkey , (8), of medium size, flesh pale yellow, firm with a sweet deliciously sub-acid juice; specially useful for preserving. |

BLACKBERRIES.

Most of these are quite hardy, and succeed well under similar culture to the Raspberry. The fruits are large, handsome and delicious, either raw, cooked, or preserved.

STRONG PLANTS FROM OPEN GROUND 6d. each, 4/6 per doz.
PLANTS IN POTS, 9d. each, 6/- per doz.

- No.
- 1 **Ancient Briton**, long purplish-black berries of a rich mild flavour; early and free.
 - 2 **Best of All**, berries very large; of a delicious flavour.
 - 13 **Kittatinny**, large, glossy black, juicy and sweet.
 - 20 **Mersereau**, large, bright glossy black fruit, produced in great abundance, free grower and exceptionally hardy.
 - 15 **Parsley-leaved**, (*laciniatus*), grows freely and fruits abundantly; in many respects the most serviceable of all.
 - 26 **Rathbun**, large glossy jet black fruits, delicious flavour; very hardy, and a good grower; heavy bearer, early.
 - 27 **Snyder**, medium size, sweet and melting; hardy and productive.
 - 31 **Wilson Junr.**, large, luscious and sweet; hardy and productive.

CHERRIES.

Cherries thrive on almost any free-working, deep, sweet, well-drained soil, provided they have plenty of fresh air. When the soil is wet with stagnant water, as in low lying localities and in soils over an undrained clay subsoil, the trees are liable to gumming and various other diseases. A stagnant atmosphere is almost equally injurious, and indeed the more open the situation, the more favourable it is to the cultivation of Cherries. Wherever the soil shows the slightest tendency to sourness, this should be checked by the application of lime. On clay soils a dressing of 2lbs. of quicklime to the square yard will always prove a beneficial preparation for this crop. On loams and deep sands, old lime, mortar rubble, etc., is to be preferred, at the rate of 4 to 6lbs. to the square yard. After the trees, have been planted a year, a dressing of superphosphate of lime at the rate of 3 oz. to the square yard will be found of considerable value in promoting the formation of sound ripe wood and increasing the productiveness of the trees. This should be repeated every third year. Where the growth is not sufficiently vigorous, Blood Manure at the rate of ½lb. to the square yard will be followed with excellent results if applied in the early Spring. It should not be used however for Cherries upon a North wall. These manures after application, should be raked in to a depth of an inch or two.

All Cherries grow well as a rule upon an East wall. Where early crops are wanted, a South wall is of course preferable. On a West wall, particularly in a wet district, the fruit is liable to crack.

Cherries—continued.

STANDARDS & HALF STANDARDS 1/6, 2/6, & 3/6 each ; 15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, and 36/- per doz.

PYRAMIDS, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- & 42/- doz.

YEARLINGS & MAIDENS, 9d. each ; 7/6 doz.

DWARF TRAINED TREES, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

The figure in brackets after the name indicates the month when the variety is in season ; thus Black Heart (7) shows that cherry is in use in July.

- No.
298 **Black Eagle**, (7), rich deep purple flesh, tender and of rich flavour, free bearer, fine cherry.
- 292 — **Heart**, (7), abundant bearer, juicy, particularly pleasant flavour, medium grower.
- 293 **Bigarreau**, (7), large and handsome, yellow, marbled bright red, first quality for dessert.
- 294 — **Cleveland**, (9), large, pale yellow, bright red next sun, mottled crimson, sweet and rich.
- 295 — **Napoleon**, (7-8), pale yellow, spotted deep red, marbled crimson next sun, richly flavoured ; hardy, free grower.
- 297 **Black Tartarian**, (6), skin deep black, flesh purple, juicy, richly flavoured.
- 300 **Elton**, (7), one of the best and most productive Cherries, yellow, mottled and streaked bright red, rich, juicy and luscious.
- 301 **Early Rivers**, (6), early, large, black, rich flavour ; free pendulous grower.
- 304 **Governor Wood**, (7), yellow, mottled bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and rich, good bearer.
- 312 **Late Duke**, (8), red, flesh amber, tender and juicy.
- 314 **Morello**, (7-8), dark red, flesh purplish red, the best for preserving for culinary use ; does well on a North wall ; slender grower.
- 315 **May Duke**, (7), dark red, flesh reddish, tender, juicy and rich ; hardy and free.
- 320 **Noble**, (7), fruits large, firm, of a deep blood red colour, flesh firm and of delicious flavour ; heavy cropper, good constitution and growth.
- 351 **White Heart**, (7), whitish-yellow, tinged dull red, a good free bearing kind, tender and sweet.

PLAS DINBREN.

"Fruit Trees arrived safe and give every satisfaction ; they are good strong trees."

J. B. MAWDSLEY,
Gardener.

CURRENTS.

Black Currants thrive best in a deep cool moist soil. On a dry sand or gravel and on hot shallow soils they are practically useless. They often grow luxuriantly on a wet soil, but are liable to disease when the land is sour. A soil containing abundance of humus or vegetable matter suits them well, as such a soil is as a rule sufficiently damp for the moisture-loving rootlets, and sufficiently cool to prevent their over stimulation. The surface roots are very sensitive both to mutilation and drought. Ground occupied by Black Currants should therefore be disturbed as little as possible after the bushes are established; on the majority of soils a mulching of manure before the advent of the hot season will often preserve the plants from a serious check.

In preparing the ground for Black Currants it should be stirred as deeply as practicable. Where the soil is inclined to be hot or dry, abundance of vegetable matter should be added in the form of farmyard manure, spent hot bed manure, leaf mould or peat. When light the soil may with advantage be clayed or marled, when too heavy it should be mixed with sand, or preferably burnt clay. Planting should be done as soon after leaf-fall as possible, since late planted bushes are liable to form but an indifferent supply of surface roots. Where the ground is not in thoroughly good heart to begin with, the farmyard manure for the first mulching should have rape dust and fine bone meal mixed with it about six weeks before use in such proportions that the bed may receive about 50z. of rape dust and 30z. of bone meal to the square yard. This dressing greatly promotes healthiness and vigour, and may be profitably repeated every third or fourth year. In a dry season liquid manure is most effective in producing fully developed berries, especially where the crop promises to be a heavy one. Where liquid manure from the fold yard is not available, an excellent substitute may be made by dissolving sulphate of ammonia in water at the rate of half an ounce to the gallon.

As the finest fruit is produced on last year's wood, pruning must be confined to the removal of old and superfluous wood, the shortening of growths of undue length and the thinning out or complete removal of suckers according as the plant is grown as a natural bush or a clean stemmed tree.

Though profiting by good soil and exposure, Red and White Currants grow well in more exposed localities, and on poorer soil than the Black Currants. Their roots are not so sensitive to drought or heat, and though preferring a good heavy loam they can with careful mulching be made to succeed on sandy or gravelly soil, where the Black Currants would utterly fail. An ounce and a half of Kainit per square yard, a similar dressing of superphosphate of lime, and on light soils 30z. of salt in addition, will materially improve their bearing powers. Liquid manure and sulphate of ammonia are also of the greatest value, especially in a dry season.

As Red and White Currants bear their fruit upon spurs, a system of pruning very different from that for the Black Currants has to be adopted. So long as the bush is extending, the main branches should have their ends pinched out when they have made from 8 to 12 inches of new growth, according to their vigour, and in the Winter this should be reduced to 6 to 9 inches. When the bush has attained its full desired size, the pinching out must of course be done earlier. All side shoots not required for extension should have the tops pinched out as soon as they have made six leaves, and in the Winter time should be cut back to half an inch from the main branch.

Currants—*continued.***PRICES.**

PER DOZ. 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6 ; **per 100,** 16/-, 20/-, 25/-, and 30/-, **EXCEPTING THOSE PRICED.**

SINGLE PLANTS of a variety, 6d. each, **EXCEPTING THOSE PRICED.**

EXTRA LARGE BUSHES, WHICH HAVE FRUITED SEVERAL YEARS, per doz. 6/- and 9/-

The letters in brackets, immediately following the name of variety, indicate colour of the fruit, thus :—

(b), *Black.* (r), *Red.* (w), *White.*

No.

2 **Boskoop Giant**, (b), this variety produces the largest berry, bunch and crop of all Currants ; a vigorous grower ; first-class quality, a grand variety.

9 **Black Naples**, (b), one of the largest, with mild sweet flavour.

10 **Blanche de Werder**, (w), large, beautiful fruit, very prolific.

11 **Black Victoria**, (b), (*syn Black Prince and Goliath*), fine berries, strong grower.

13 **Champion (Carter's)**, (b), richly flavoured, and remarkably prolific.

16A **Comet**, (r), bunches frequently 8 inches in length, with upwards of 20 berries of brilliant crimson colour. Will hang a long time

16B **CORONATION**, (b) *New*, the fruits are of large size, firm and very sweet, produced in long bunches ; of vigorous and robust habit, remarkably prolific. One year bushes, 3d. each, 2/6 per doz. Two year bushes, 4d. each, 3/- per doz.

31 **Fay's Prolific**, (r), one of the finest in size of berry and bunch, an enormous cropper.

20 **Grosse Blanche**, (w), a moderate spreading grower, with medium bunches of large, clear, sweet berries ; very free.

Goliath, see *Houghton Castle*.

23 **Houghton Castle**, (r), medium size, in dense clusters, dark red and briskly acid ; vigorous but sturdy and compact grower, good for exposed situations.

La Conde, see *La Versailles*.

27 **La Versailles**, (r), berries large, deep red, and handsome, with a fine acid flavour ; a strong but irregular grower.

29 **Lee's Prolific**, (b), large, heavy cropper ; the best flavoured of all ; hangs very late against a wall, best for light soils.

36 **Pomona**, (r), strong grower, very sweet, of good quality, attractive appearance.

Queen Victoria, see *Houghton Castle*.

34 **Raby Castle**, (r), dark red berries, strong spreading grower, and a good cropper ; specially good for walls.

Currants—continued.

- 35 **Red Dutch**, (R), heavy cropper, medium size, bright red, brisk flavour ; vigorous grower, erect and compact.
- 51 **White Cherry**, (w), large and very prolific ; a good grower.
- 43 **White Dutch**, (w), fine bunches, very prolific, berries yellowish white, with a nearly transparent skin ; very sweet and agreeable in flavour.

CURRENTS AS "STANDARDS."

Currents on 4ft. **stems as Standards**, Black, White, and Red varieties, are attractive in the Garden, and usually bear most profusely. Dwarf-growing vegetables, fruits, &c., may be planted around them. Fine for associating with Standard Gooseberries. **Stock limited, 2/6 and 3/6 each.**

BUSHES FOR WALLS.

Strong Bushes, cut flat suitable for training on walls, can be supplied at 6/- per doz.

FIGS.

Figs will grow in almost any soil, but if it be too rich, they produce a great deal of wood and very little fruit. Exuberance of growth is one of their chief characteristics. This can best be restrained by limiting their rooting area and making the soil firm. They require a considerable amount of moisture when the fruit is swelling. Good drainage is essential, chalk being one of the best things to use for this purpose, where it can be procured, and failing this, brick rubbish. In all cases lime ought to enter into the composition of the soil or compost in which they are grown. When grown against walls, they should be trained horizontally ; this checks their luxuriant growth and assists the wood to ripen, as unless the wood is thoroughly ripened they will not bear fruit. The knife, as a rule, should be used very sparingly on the ripened wood, though exhausted or useless branches should be removed as soon after the fall of the leaf as possible. They may be grown out of doors in gardens near the sea, in warm localities, and under favourable conditions, on a South wall. "Brown Turkey," "White Marseilles," and "White Ischia," are best for out-door cultivation, the remainder are most suitable for pot culture or planting out under glass.

PRICES.

BUSHES IN POTS, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6 & 10/6 each. SMALL PLANTS, 1/6 each.

A FEW EXTRA-SIZED SPECIMENS, SIZES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF PLANTS CAN BE SUPPLIED TRAINED FLAT, FOR WALLS, &c., at 5/- and 7/6 each.

No.

- 2 **Bourjasotte Griso**, chocolate colour, with white bloom ; flesh deep blood-red, of luscious flavour ; always good, a constant bearer
- 3 **Brown Turkey (Lee's Perpetual)**, large, brownish purple, with bluish bloom ; juicy and richly flavoured ; an abundant cropper ; hardy and an excellent forcing variety.
- 6 **Early Violet**, small, roundish, brownish red, with blue bloom ; flesh red and of rich flavour ; early and prolific ; good for pots.
- 10 **Hirtu du Japan**, a new variety from Japan, said to be of compact dwarf habit and very prolific, fruits are purple with white flesh speckled with brown imperfect seed and cream tinted heart ; said to be unequalled for pot culture.

Figs—continued.

- No.
 14 **Negro Largo**, very large, skin jet black, flesh pale red, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured; free bearer.
 17 **Osborn's Prolific**, an excellent variety, skin dark mahogany; flesh milky white, of exquisite flavour; bears freely; good for pots.
 23 **St. John**, medium size, tender flesh, of delicious flavour; a remarkably free setter; excellent for forcing, very early.
 29 **White Ischia**, small, skin greenish yellow, flesh dark red, juicy, sweet and rich; great bearer; good in pots.
 30 **White Marseilles (White Genoa)**, large, almost round, skin pale green, nearly white when ripe, flesh almost transparent, sweet and rich; productive; hardy and early.

NOTE.—Varieties of Fruits not enumerated in this List we shall be pleased to supply, if in commerce, at current prices.

GOOSEBERRIES.

For market purposes the Gooseberry is very profitable, either in the green or ripe state, both of which find a ready sale.

In common with many other fruits, they like plenty of fresh air and a sunny position, except in hot dry localities. Though a shallow rooting plant, the need for plenty of moisture makes it prefer a deep soil containing abundance of humus. Strong clay and light sands can both be greatly improved for this crop by the addition of plenty of farmyard manure, leaf mould, and vegetable matter generally.

The Gooseberry requires a considerable amount of phosphate food, and as nearly all the Northern soils are deficient in this ingredient it is advisable to add it in some suitable form. To loams it may be applied in the form of bone meal, 3 to 4oz. to the sq. yard, worked in to a depth of two or three inches, just before planting. To light soils it may for this crop be best added in the form of a mixture of equal parts of superphosphate of lime and bone meal at the same rate, while on clay soils and particularly strong clay soils astonishing results at regards increase of bearing power have been obtained from the use of basic slag at the rate of 4 to 6oz. to the square yard applied in the early Winter and left lying on the surface. The demands of the Gooseberry upon the potash constituents of the soil are also considerable, and to sand and loams kainit may be used with advantage at the rate of 1½oz. to the square yard.

Planting is best done in October or November before the soil has lost its Autumn warmth. So long however as the ground is in good well-worked condition, planting may be performed almost any time from the fall of the leaf to the swelling of the buds in Spring. The land ought, when practicable, to be trenched, or at all events trenched to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and bushes should be planted about 4ft. apart in rows. The roots should not be disturbed by digging, but use the hoe to keep the surface clean and stirred.

Gooseberries—continued.**PRICES.****OUR SELECTION, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6 & 6/- per doz ; 15/-, 25/- & 30/- per 100.****PURCHASERS' SELECTION, 4/6, 6/- & 9/- per doz.**

The letters in brackets, immediately following the name of the variety, indicate colour of fruit, thus :—

(G) *Green.* (R) *Red.* (W) *White.* (Y) *Yellow.*

- No.
- 3 **Alma**, (W), large and plump, smooth greenish-white, a good bearer of superior flavour and spreading growth.
 - 5 **Antagonist**, (W), large, long and plump, skin hairy, creamy-white, one of the best for market, bush large, vigorous spreading and prolific, excellent both green and ripe.
 - 12 **Broom Girl**, (Y), large and plump ; skin thin dark yellow, shaded olive, hairy, flavour excellent, strong upright grower, early, prolific.
 - 26 **Careless** (W), handsome, long, smooth, plump berries of a clear creamy white, flavour good ; slender and spreading, prolific.
 - 27 **Catherina** (Y), large and long, bright orange yellow, slightly hairy, first-rate flavour, spreading slender grower and free bearer.
 - 30 **Clayton** (R), large and slightly wedge-shaped, smooth and very dark in colour ; makes a fine large prolific bush.
 - 31 **Companion** (R), medium ; skin thin, very hairy, clear bright red ; a very handsome free bearing variety of excellent flavour.
 - 33 **Conquering Hero** (R), berries long and pointed, dark red, flushed and shaded dull grey ; sweet, somewhat vinous flavour.
 - 36 **Criterion** (Y), medium, very plump, nearly smooth, bright greenish-yellow, of good flavour, vigorous and spreading, excellent bearer.
 - 37 **Crown Bob**, (R), large and oblong ; thin skin, hairy, bright red, prolific ; an old but first-rate variety at all stages ; habit pendulous.
 - 48 **Dan's Mistake** (R), medium, hairy, rich bright pink, with broad green veins ; very handsome useful market variety ; abundant and constant bearer ; erect and vigorous in growth.
 - 51 **Drill** (Y), large and long, smooth bottle green flushed strong yellow, good flavour, healthy, vigorous spreading grower, grand late sort.
 - 61 **Early Kent** (G), a large plump berry, closely resembling *Keepsake*, but much earlier.
 - 62 **Early Suphur** (Y), medium, roundish, hairy, very early and an abundant cropper, an erect grower.
 - 66 **Freedom** (W), large and long, skin smooth, of a rich cream colour, bush large, vigorous and spreading, an excellent cropper.
 - 75 **General** (G), heavy late cropper, long, round, deep green berries, often clouded white ; flavour luscious, habit erect, growth short and stiff.
 - 76 **Glenton Green** (G), deliciously sweet, medium sized oblong, very hairy berries ; habit pendulous ; an excellent cropper.
 - 82 **Gretna Green** (G), large, plump and round, skin hairy, bright rich green, an excellent cropper, forms a strong upright bush.

Gooseberries—continued.

- No. 83 **Gunner** (v), large and round, flushed deep olive, very hairy, rich flavour, an erect vigorous grower and abundant bearer.
- 85 **Hero of the Nile** (w), very large, smooth, greenish-white berries of delicate but delicious flavour; free bearer of spreading habit.
- 88 **High Sheriff** (v), large plump round hairy berries of a rich orange-yellow; flavour excellent; spreading somewhat pendulous habit, prolific.
- 94 **Ironmonger** (R), small, roundish, hairy, dark colour; deliciously flavoured; forms a most prolific spreading bush.
- 103 **Keepsake** (G), a deliciously flavoured large plump early berry, very prolific, pendulous habit, fruit excellent at all stages.
- 105 **Keen's Seedling** (R), medium, oblong, hairy, bright brownish-red, a profuse and early bearer of excellent quality; pendulous.
- 107 **King of Trumps** (w), large, plump and shapely, skin slightly hairy, of a dull greenish-white, growth long and slender; heavy cropper on a rich well drained soil.
- 108 **Langley Green** (G), medium size, round, a most prolific early bearer of unsurpassed flavour, habit spreading.
- 110 **Lady Leicester** (w), large and plump, skin hairy, greyish-white, early and free.
- 111 **Langley Gage** (v), transparent silvery white fruits, slightly below medium size, excellent flavour.
- 113 **Lancashire Lad** (R), large and roundish, dark and hairy, a popular productive variety of erect growth, useful both green and ripe.
- 114 **Langley Beauty** (v), F.C.C., R.H.S., large buff-yellow, semi-transparent, slightly hairy, excellent flavour.
- 115 **Howard's Lancer**, (G), A.M., R.H.S., a good grower and a great bearer: of large size and pleasant flavour; excellent for picking when green, or late keeping.
- 116 **Leader** (v), large, thin smooth skin, dull greenish-yellow, flavour exceptionally rich and luscious, a good spreading grower, and a splendid early cropper.
- 117 **Leveller** (v), large and long elegant form, smooth, olive-yellow, vigorous, spreading, free and early.
- 140 **Lord Nelson** (G), (*syn. Long Green*). A large long well flavoured berry, of good appearance; heavy cropper, fine market variety.
- 141 **Lord Rancliffe**, (v), medium round; skin hairy, light yellow, of good flavour, a strong spreading grower.
- 148 **May Duke** (R), a very early variety to pick either green or ripe; 10 to 14 days earlier than *Keepsake* or *Whinham's Industry*. The fruit is of large size and handsome appearance, beautifully marked and veined; very solid, deep crimson when ripe, and smooth, heavy cropper.
- 149 **Matchless** (G), large long oval, skin smooth, deep green, flavour rich, and sweet, a free bearer of spreading habit.
- 153 **Mitre** (w), large and globular, hairy, greyish-white of rich flavour, strong erect grower and abundant bearer.

Gooseberries—continued.

- No.
- 170 **Oyster Girl** (V), large and long, smooth, bright butter-yellow, very free, of long, slender spreading growth.
- 178 **Ploughboy** (R), large and long, skin bright, clear light red beautifully shaded golden yellow, delicious flavour.
- 180 **Plunder** (G), long, smooth, light green shading to white, large, spreading, free, and of superior flavour.
- 196 **Rifleman** (R), large, roundish and hairy, an excellent late variety of upright habit, a good bearer.
- 226 **Speedwell** (R), large, pale red, densely hairy; an erect strong growing, prolific early variety of excellent flavour.
- 233 **Telegraph** (G), long, broad and flat, skin smooth, rich bright green, late, of superior flavour, a sturdy grower and free bearer.
- 234 **Talfourd** (R), large and plump; smooth, deep red with bright pink veins; vigorous spreading grower of good flavour, late heavy cropper.
- 242 **Thumper** (G), large flat sided, plump and smooth, late and of delicious flavour, a very free bearer of pendulous habit.
- 245 **Victoria** (R), of strong and vigorous constitution; prolific bearer, the branches being literally packed with fruit of excellent flavour. This variety ripens its fruit about 7 days earlier than *Whinham's Industry*, and bids fair to surpass that sterling variety by its prodigious cropping.
- 254 **Warrington** (R), (*syn. Aston Seedling*), medium, oblong, and hairy, popular for general purposes and for preserving, pendulous habit.
- 260 **Whitesmith** (W), large, roundish oblong, skin white and downy, deliciously flavoured, erect and free, popular both green and ripe.
- 261 **Whinham's Industry** (R), large, roundish oval, dark red and hairy, bush erect, large spreading, and productive, one of the best for market, both in the green and the ripe state.
- 262 **White Eagle** (W), large and long, smooth greenish-white, of sweet attractive flavour, a large bushed spreading variety, bears abundantly.
- 264 **White Lion** (W), large, very late, downy, abruptly pear-shaped white berries of excellent flavour; habit pendulous.

STANDARD GOOSEBERRIES.

We can supply a limited number of varieties, on stems about 4ft. high. They produce good crops, and look very effective when the fruit is hanging on the tree. They are very useful for associating with standard Currants. 2/6 & 3/6 each.

FAN-TRAINED GOOSEBERRIES.

A limited number of varieties can be supplied as above, 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

BUSHES FOR WALLS.

Strong bushes, cut flat suitable for training on walls, can be supplied at 6/- per doz.

LANCASHIRE SHOW GOOSEBERRIES.

6d. to 1/- each ; 4/6, 6/6, & 9/- per doz.

The letters in brackets immediately following the name of the variety, indicate colour of fruit, thus :—

(G) *Green.* (R) *Red.* (W) *White.* (Y) *Yellow.*

16	Blucher (R).	80	Golden Gem (Y).	163	Napoleon le
20	Bobbie (R).	73	Green Gascoigne (G)		Grand (R).
41	Cheerful (G).	79	Greenock (G).	200	Roaring Lion (R).
42	Colliers Lane (R).	74	Green Walnut (G).	223	Shiner (G).
49	Diadem (G).	112	Lady Houghton (Y).	219	Souter Johnny (G).
52	Dr. Woolley (R).	133	London (R).	230	Stockwell (G).
64	Eskender Bey (R).	142	Lord Derby (R).	239	Transparent (W).
65	Fearless (G).	143	Lord Scarborough (Y)	256	William Watson (Y).
66	Freedom (W).	157	Mount Pleasant (Y).		

In addition to the above, we have several other well known Show varieties in stock.

GRAPE VINES.

We can strongly recommend our Forcing and Planting Canes to the notice of buyers. They are grown without bottom heat, have an abundance of good fibrous roots, and are exceedingly strong, short jointed, and thoroughly well ripened.

STRONG PLANTING CANES, 3/6 & 5/- each.

STRONG FRUITING CANES, 7/6, 10/6 & 12/6 each.

The best for Cool Houses are marked (C).

- No.
- 2 **Alnwick Seedling** large jet black oval berries ; well shouldered handsome bunches ; keeps well.
 - 3 **Appley Towers**, a late black oval grape of first rate quality, with a strong rich flavour ; keeps well. 1st C.C.
 - 4 **Barbarossa (Gros Guillaume)**, a late black round grape, bunches large, broad shouldered and tapering.
 - 7 **Black Alicante**, berries oval, black and densely covered with bloom ; bunches large and handsome ; strong constitution, excellent keeper
 - C 6 **Black Hamburgh**, berries large, roundish oval, of a deep blue-black colour, bunches medium sized and broadly shouldered. Excellent for forcing, and the best of all for a main crop.
 - 8 **Bowood Muscat**, a large highly flavoured oval-berried grape, of a pale amber colour ; bunches large, often strongly shouldered.
 - C 9 **Buckland Sweetwater**, a round white early grape, very showy and handsome.

Grape Vines—continued.

- No. 12 **Diamond Jubilee**, berries of large size and oval shape, produced in fine bunches, richly flavoured; free setter and very early.
- C 14 **Duke of Buccleuch**, a large, round, tender and juicy Sweetwater Grape, of pleasant flavour; bunches large and broadly shouldered.
- 15 **Ferdinand de Lesseps**, a fine clear greenish-yellow; flesh tender, melting, juicy and sweet, with a strong aroma of Strawberries; an early Muscat Grape.
- C 16 **Foster's Seedling**, one of the finest and most easily cultivated of white grapes; early and a certain cropper.
- C 18 **Gamaï Noir**, the best grape for outdoor cultivation. Extensively grown in the Marquis of Bute's vineyard, near Cardiff.
- C 19 **Golden Queon** (*Pearson's*), a late white oval Muscat, of good flavour.
- 21 **Gros Colmar**, berries very large, round, jet black, with a beautiful bloom; late, and hangs well.
- C 22 **Gros Maroc**, large oval black berries, covered with a dense dark bloom; an extremely handsome mid-season variety.
- 28 **Lady Downe's Seedling**, a first rate black, late-hanging grape, of excellent flavour.
- 27 **Lady Hastings**, bunches large and heavily shouldered, berries of large size, roundish oval, covered with a deep blue-black bloom; free grower and good setter; comes into use very early and keeps late, a first class grape. F.C.C., R.H.S.
- C 29 — **Hutt**, a beautiful and deliciously flavoured white grape of the Sweetwater type; for mid-season or late use. 1st C.C.
- C 31 **Madresfield Court**, a handsome black Muscat, with large oval berries covered with a dense bluish plum-like bloom, bunches long and tapering; an excellent variety for early use.
- 32 **Mill Hill Hamburgh**, a large round black Sweetwater grape with a thin skin and a rich sweet flavour; bunches of medium size, broadly shouldered; growth very strong.
- 36 **Mrs. Pearson**, a late round exquisitely flavoured white Muscat of first rate quality; keeps well, wood very strong, but easily ripened.
- 33 **Mrs. Pince**, a first class late black Muscat; bunches very large; ripens slowly but keeps well.
- C 34 **Muscat Hamburgh**, a large oval black grape; with a rich sweet juicy Muscat flavour; bunches large and attractive.
- 35 **Muscat of Alexandria**, long handsome tapering bunches of very large oval amber coloured berries; rich strong Muscat flavour; keeps well; one of the oldest and best in cultivation.
- 40 **PRINCE OF WALES**, (F.C.C., R.H.S., 1908), large handsome black berries of oval form, excellent slightly Muscat flavour; the bunches are large, well shouldered, long and tapering; a sport from *Mrs. Pince*; the latest introduction in Grapes and likely to prove of the greatest value. Stock limited. Planting Canes, 10/6 each. Fruiting Canes, 15/- each.

Grape Vines—continued.

- No.
 C 45 **Reine Olga**, F.C.C., R.H.S., a new hardy outdoor variety, richly flavoured tawny berries produced in large bunches; a most prolific bearer, and likely to become very popular.
- 53 **Trebbiano**, a late oval white grape, broad strong-shouldered bunches of enormous size; when thoroughly finished, keep sound till April; strong and robust.
- C 56 **Trentham Black**, large oval berries, rich, juicy and sugary, with a remarkable flavour, resembling *May Duke* Cherry.
- 62 **White Frontignan**, round medium sized berries, rich flavour, a most abundant bearer.

HYBRID & OTHER FRUITS.**"CUMBERLAND BLACKCAP."**

AN interesting Fruit resembling a Raspberry in shape and a Blackberry in habit. The fruits are black, of good size and splendid flavour, delightful for dessert and excellent for cooking; a free grower and abundant bearer. 9d. each, 7/6 doz.

"ELÆAGNUS EDULIS." (*E. longipes*).

A SOMEWHAT spreading Shrub, about 3ft. high, native of Japan where its fruits are highly esteemed. The fruits are transparent, orange red in colour and produced in clusters. It is an easy grower and succeeds well against a wall or fence. 1/- to 2/6 each; fruiting size, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

"JAPANESE WINEBERRY."

(*Rubus Phœnicolasius Argenteus*.)

AN interesting plant producing bright scarlet sweet, juicy fruit in clusters ripening after the Raspberries; each fruit is enveloped by a large calyx clothed with purplish red hair. The plant is a free grower and abundant bearer. As a fruiting, also an ornamental plant, it is of great value. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

"LOWBERRY."

A.M., R.H.S., 1908.

(LOGANBERRY × BLACKBERRY).

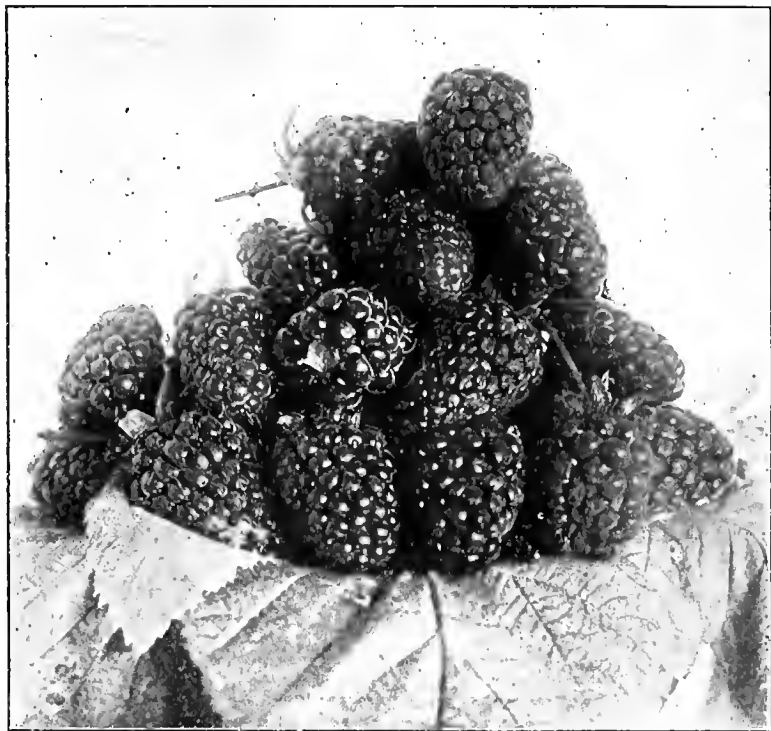
THIS is the latest introduction in hybrid fruits. The berries usually about 1½ in. long, are produced in bunches, jet black when ripe. They are juicy and of good flavour. It is a strong grower and bears freely, the fruits are valuable for dessert, also for making into jams, jellies, &c. It is best planted in a similar way to Raspberries, but the plants should be at least 6ft. apart and allowed to grow up wires or poles. A most interesting and valuable hybrid fruit.

Price, 5/- each.

THE LOGAN BERRY.

(RASPBERRY X BLACKBERRY).

First Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society.



[Photo]

"FRUIT OF LOGAN BERRY."

[Clibrans.

No fruit that has been introduced during recent years has met with so great popularity and success as the Logan Berry. Apart from the fact of it being a most interesting hybrid, it is hardy, and produces an immense crop. The fruit is large and of a deep rich red colour, possessed of a rich luscious flavour, and is well suited for dessert or culinary purposes. The fact of the fruit being firm makes it a good keeper, either when gathered or when allowed to remain on the plant. It is of strong constitution and vigorous growth, and the fact of its coming into bearing at the same time as the early varieties of Raspberries, makes it the more valuable.

We have grown this plant from the first year of its introduction. So great has been the demand that we have sold out every available plant each season.

This year, we have propagated a much larger quantity which we hope will be sufficient to meet all requirements. In view however, of our experience in previous years, we would advise that orders be placed as early as possible.

All our plants are propagated by layers (not seed) from the true stock.

STRONG PLANTS FROM OPEN GROUND 6d. each, 5/- per doz., 35/- per 100, 325/- per 1000. In pots, 9d. each, 7/6 per doz.

Hybrid and other Fruits—continued.**THE GRANADILLA.***(Passiflora Edulis—Roberts Variety.)*

The fruit of the edible Passion Flower, better known perhaps as "The Granadilla" is highly esteemed for Dessert purposes. When ripe the skin is of a dark purple colour and the pulp orange, the flavour is somewhat like that of an orange. The plant requires to be grown under glass and succeeds well in an ordinary Vinery, providing the Winter temperature does not fall below 45°.

The plants we offer are the best fruiting variety, 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 5/- & 7/6 each.

THE STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.*(Rubus Palmatus, syn. R. Sorbifolius.)*

An interesting ornamental fruit but of little culinary value. The individual fruits are somewhat like a raspberry in appearance, but larger and longer. They are of a bright shining crimson colour, and look as if they were made of tiny brilliantly coloured beads, but have practically no flavour. The plants themselves form compact little bushes about 1½ ft. high, with compound leaves, and bear abundantly in August and September.

In pots 9d. each, 6/- doz.

MEDLARS.

For the successful cultivation of Medlars, an open situation sheltered from cutting winds, is absolutely essential. A good moist well drained loam suits them best, but with an occasional mulching they grow well on sandy soils.

Pyramids or Standard Trees, 1/6, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MULBERRIES.

Morus nigra (*Black Mulberry*). An old fashioned fruit, not nearly so much cultivated as it should be. For smoky atmospheres, and in the midst of towns it will often grow and fruit when nothing else will, though in cold localities it requires a warm aspect or a wall.

Standards 7/6 & 10/- each; Feathered Trees 3/6 & 5/- each.

— **alba** (*White Mulberry*), produces fruit of a whitish pink colour, 1/- and 1/6 each.

— — **pendula** (*White Weeping Mulberry*), 2/6 and 3/6 each.

PINFOLD FARM,

SWETTENHAM,

March 3rd, 1908.

"I have received fruit trees, which are quite satisfactory."

E. COOKE.

NECTARINES.

Nectarines and Peaches being worked on a plum stock, much of what is said about the soil for the plum applies with equal force to them. The shallow roots necessitate an abundant supply of mineral ingredients, which can be most simply and economically supplied by the mixture already suggested for Apricots (*see page 38*). A sound substantial loam, by controlling root growth, enables a ready balance to be maintained between root and branch—one of the prime essentials of fruitfulness. Nitrogenous manures including farmyard manure, should not be added in quantity to the compost, but should be reserved till the vigour of growth under the new conditions can be observed. Light soils should be rammed hard, otherwise it will be difficult to ripen the wood in the Autumn. Strong soils should have in extreme cases as much as one-sixth to one-eighth of their bulk of burnt soil incorporated with them. Every endeavour must be made to get the wood thoroughly ripened in the Autumn, as upon that depends in a large measure the success of the following year's crop. Where the lights can be removed from the roof the ripening of the wood may be facilitated by keeping the house closed during the daytime with a little heat on, and removing the lights at night.

Maidens 1/6 & 2/6 each. Dwarf Fan-trained Trees, 3/6, 5/- to 10/6 each. Standard and Half-Standard Trained Trees, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, and 15/- each.

Several sorts in pots, 5/- & 7/6 each.

In the following list the figures in brackets after the name give the month or months during which the variety is in season. Thus *Hardwicke* (8-9) shows that Nectarine to be in use during August and September.

No.

- 420 **Early Rivers** (7), large fruit, measuring 9½ in. in circumference, weight about 8 ounces, free stone, brilliant colour, superb flavour.
- 422 **Elrue** (9), medium, pale green, flushed deep red, flesh melting, rich and juicy; one of the best; excellent bearer and forces well.
- 415 **Cardinal** (7), an early forcing variety; under glass the fruits can be ripened ten or twelve days before *Early Rivers*; of medium size with highly coloured skin, sweet and luscious.
- 428 **Hardwicke** (8-9), large, pale green, flushed dark purplish red; flesh greenish, melting, rich and luscious; one of the hardiest; abundant bearer.
- 432 **Improved Downton**, large, richly flavoured, hardy and prolific.
- 434 **Lord Napier** (7-8), very large, pale cream, strongly flushed dark crimson; flesh white, tender and melting; juice rich, sugary and most delicious; a prolific bearer; perhaps the finest second early for forcing.
- 441 **Precoce de Croucels**, large, pale yellow, with scarlet spots on the shaded side, scarlet with greyish bloom on exposed side. Prolific and melting, flavour rich and luscious; vigorous and hardy, early.
- 437 **Pine Apple** (9), a seedling of *Pitmaston Orange*, similar in colour, with a rich pine apple flavour.
- 442 **Prince of Wales** (9), large greenish yellow, with a deep dull red cheek, rich vinous flavour; excellent cropper, hangs well.
- 443 **River's Orange** (9), a seedling of *Pitmaston Orange*, very rich, more robust, and in some places bears better.

Nectarines—continued.

- No. 444 **Stanwick Elruge** (9), large, pale pea green, strongly cheeked purplish red; flesh white, melting, sugary, refreshing flavour; slightly earlier than *Elruge*; very free; best mid-season nectarine for forcing.
- 445 **Victoria** (9-10), very large, like the preceding in appearance, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavour; the best late nectarine under glass.
- 446 **Violet Hative** (8-9), large, yellowish green, but dark purple-red next the sun; flesh yellowish green, rich, sugary and vinous.

NUTS.

Nuts should be planted by preference on the highest and driest available ground. As they are often injured by frosts at the flowering season, it would be well if advantage were taken of the shelter provided by adjacent trees, to protect them in a measure from the cutting winds of Spring. They grow well in stony land, provided it be thoroughly well drained and that there be a fair admixture of soil. Suckers should be removed as soon as they appear, as they greatly interfere with the fruitfulness.

6d., 9d., & 1/- each; 5/-, 6/- to 9/- per doz.

- No. **Chestnut, Spanish, or Sweet**, a handsome round headed tree. Standards, 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- 7 **Cob, Cosford**, large, first class quality, abundant bearer and early.
- 13 — **Kentish**, large, prolific, the most reliable market variety.
- 16 — **Merveille de Bollwiller**, a most prolific variety, very large.
- 20 — **Prolific**, (*Pearson's*), kernel full and of good quality.
- 27 — **Webb's Prize**, large and good, very free bearer.
- 10 **Filbert, Frizzled** (syn. *Cape Nut*), late, free bearer, good quality.
- 14 — **Kentish**, remarkably fine flavour, rather a shy cropper.
- 24 — **Red**, dwarf, early, abundant bearing sort.
- 33 — **White**, excellent, moderate grower and free.
- 36 — **Waterloo**, a fine sort, good flavour.

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, and Limes may be grown to perfection in a well-aired, well-lighted, preferably lofty house, with a minimum Winter temperature of 50° to 55°. When well grown, they are among the most attractive of plants, their splendid glossy evergreen foliage making a magnificent foil to the beautiful fragrant flowers and lovely golden fruit.

The following varieties can be supplied in pots, at 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6 to 21/- each, according to size:—

- No. 4 **Imperial Lemon**, very large handsome fruit, with delicious aroma; robust and vigorous.
- 18 **Kumquat or Chinese Orange**, (*Citrus Japonica*), a dwarf very free bearing species with brightly coloured fruits, under medium size.
- 16 **Persian Lime**, of robust growth and good habit, producing fruits with abundance.
- 24 **St. Michael's Orange**, the ordinary orange of commerce, large, thin-skinned, and very prolific. Crops freely when quite small.
- 27 **Tangerine**, a comparatively hardy, beautiful and delightfully perfumed little orange which may be grown to perfection in a heated orchard house. An abundant bearer.

PEACHES.

(For Cultural Notes, see *Nectarines*, page 53).

Maidens 1/6 and 2/6. Dwarf Fan-trained Trees, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, & 10/6 each. Standard and Half-Standard trained Trees, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, and 15/- each. Several sorts in pots, 5/- and 7/6 each.

In the following list the figures in brackets after the name indicates the month or months during which the variety is in season.

- No.
- 451 **Alexander** (7), a medium-sized brilliantly coloured early peach : skin yellow, almost scarlet next to the sun ; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, brisk vinous flavour ; forces well.
- 452 **Alexandra Noblesse** (9), large pale coloured, covered with rough down ; tender melting flesh, rich vinous flavour ; hardy, not liable to mildew.
- 455 **Barrington** (9), large downy, yellowish-green, marbled and streaked red ; rich full delicious flavour ; heavy bearer, healthy and vigorous ; bears carriage well.
- 457 **Bellegarde** (9), large, handsome deep red, almost black next the sun ; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, with a rich flavour.
- 458 **Crimson Galande** (8-9), rich colour, large, good bearer, gather a day or two before fully ripened.
- 459 **Dr. Hogg** (8), large lemon-coloured faintly flushed crimson ; firm melting flesh of full, brisk, sugary flavour ; bears carriage well ; immense cropper.
- 461 **Dymond** (9), large and handsome ; greenish-yellow. flushed dull red ; flesh melting, very juicy and highly flavoured, hardy and prolific.
- 465 **Early Louise** (7), medium size, highly coloured, flesh melting, juicy, and of good flavour ; an excellent early variety.
- 467 **Gladstone** (9-10), very large pale skinned, slightly mottled red ; flesh solid, melting, juicy, of rich flavour ; one of the best late peaches ; excellent for forcing and for a wall.
- 468 **Grosse Mignonne** (*syn. Royal Kensington*), (9), large, pale-greenish-yellow, mottled red, deepbrown red next to the sun ; flesh melting, very juicy, of delicious vinous flavour ; one of the finest for indoors and outside.
- 471 **Hale's Early** (7), medium size, suffused crimson ; flesh melting, juicy, and delicious ; forces well ; largely grown for market ; good against a wall.
- 475 **Late Admirable** (9), very large, yellowish-green, marbled and striped deep red, richly flavoured vinous and juicy. One of the best late peaches under glass.
- 478 **Noblesse** (9), large and handsome ; remarkably juicy, with tender, delicate flesh, sweet and luscious ; one of the richest in flavour, but sometimes liable to mildew.

Peaches—continued.

- No. 483 **Princess of Wales** (9), one of the largest and most richly flavoured peaches ; delicate cream coloured ; a good bearer, forces well.
- 490 **Royal George** (9), large, very pale, speckled and marbled red, juicy, rich and highly flavoured ; a good bearer.
- 491 **Sea Eagle** (9-10), very large, pale lemon, with deep red suu cheek ; rich and vinous ; forces well.
- 493 **Stirling Castle** (9), a very hardy medium-size peach, with pale skin marbled red ; melting, very juicy and rich ; the best of all for a wall.
- 494 **Thos. Rivers** (9), F.C.C., R.H.S. A large round peach with a bright red cheek, ripening at the end of September. Flesh firm, juicy, and of good flavour ; a remarkably heavy fruit ; freestone ; forces well, and with heat attains great size and very deep colour.
- 495 **Violet Hative** or **English Galande** (9), large pale skinned, with a dark red cheek ; rich, melting, and juicy ; forces well ; succeeds *Grosse Mignonne*.
- 498 **Walburton Admirable** (9-10), large, pale yellow-green, with crimson cheek ; tender delicate flesh of highest flavour.
- 499 **Waterloo** (7), of large size, pale green, with a bright red cheek ; flesh firm ; tender, and of delicious flavour ; bears carriage well.

PEARS.

A well drained loam of good depth suits most pears. Trees on the Quince stock require a fertile soil ; on the Pear stock a rich soil is often dangerous, especially when loose in texture, as it produces an exuberant growth of wood. The Quince being a dwarfing stock bearing nearly the same relation to the Pear that the Paradise stock does to the Apple, there is not the same tendency to make wood as there is on the Pear stock, consequently Pears worked on the former may produce splendid fruit when quite young.

For hints on planting, etc., see pages 10 to 12.

A number of Pears when grafted on the Quince stock will often bear a year or two after planting, at the same time not taking up more room than the Currant or Gooseberry bush. Almost all the fruits should be gathered before being quite ripe. Many Pears are spoiled if allowed to hang too long. Many sorts do equally well on the Pear as on the Quince, and produce results in the quality of the fruit equal to that of the Quince worked.

CORDON TRAINING.—This style of training the Pear is commendable. The places against which trees are planted, walls, etc., are much more quickly filled and by a greater variety. The trees should be on Quince stock. The distance to plant apart should be about 2 feet, which will allow sufficient space for air and light, whereas if a greater distance is given more root room is the consequence, hence, too much wood without the necessary fruit spurs on side wood. Upright cordons should be planted if a wall over 12 or 15 feet is to be covered, but for lower walls, trellises, etc., oblique shaped trees at an angle of about 50° or less for lower structures. This object is to check the sap and confine the tree.

Pears—continued.

PRUNING.—Do not cut back more than is necessary to ensure the breaking of the buds, at the time of planting (unless the wood be superfluous, unripened or thin). The leading growth should be allowed to attain the height of the training structure as quickly as possible and side shoots weak so as to produce fruit spurs. If the leading shoot is cut back it will cause the side shoots to break away into strong growth. Pinch off side shoots not having any fruit spurs, early in the season or say after about 6 or 8 leaves have been made, back to 3 or 4 eyes from the main stem and repeat again in the Autumn to about 2 eyes of last pruning. After several prunings numerous spurs will be formed, especially on the stronger growing varieties, which will be unsightly and smother the fruit with too much foliage, cut them back to within 2 or 3 eyes of the main stem; do this at periods, not all at the same season. A few Pears form fruit buds at extremities of shoots; do not Summer prune these.

ESPALIER TRAINED TREES are very suitable for gardens of limited size, as they do not take up much space, and for fruit border back grounds are very suitable. As a rule, when the trees have got fairly established, they give a good return without a great deal of attention.

For selection of Pears see pages 13 and 14.

PRICES except where otherwise stated.

Standards and half-Standards, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 each, 15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- and 36/- per doz; 100/-, 150/-, 200/-, & 250/- per 100.

Pyramids and Bushes, 12/-, 18/- 24/- 30/- & 42/- per doz; 85/-, 130/-, 175/-, & 200/- per 100.

Standards & Pyramid Trees, extra size trees of a limited number of varieties only, splendid quality, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 15/- & 21/- each.

Yearlings or Maidens, 9d. each, 7/6 doz., 50/- per 100; Two Year Trees, 1/- each, 9/- per doz.

Espaliers or Dwarf Horizontal Trained Trees, with 2, 3, or 4 tiers, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.

Extra size specimens of a few varieties, with 5 tiers and upwards, 7/6, 10/6 and 12/6 each.

Fan-trained Trees, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each; Extra size specimens of a few varieties, 7/6 each.

Cordons, Single Horizontal, 1/6, 2/- and 2/6 each; Double Horizontal, 1/6, 2/6 to 3/6 each; Diagonal or Oblique, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

The letters after the name indicate the use of the fruit: thus T indicates dessert, K culinary. The figures indicate the month or months during which the fruit is in season: thus (9-11) indicates Sept. to Nov.

No.
505 **Bergamot, Gansels, T**, (10-12), medium, roundish; deliciously aromatic, sweet, rich buttery flesh, pleasant musk flavour.

507 — **d'Esperen, T**, (1-4), medium size, rich, juicy, sugary and melting; delicately perfumed, prolific; requires a wall in cool soils.

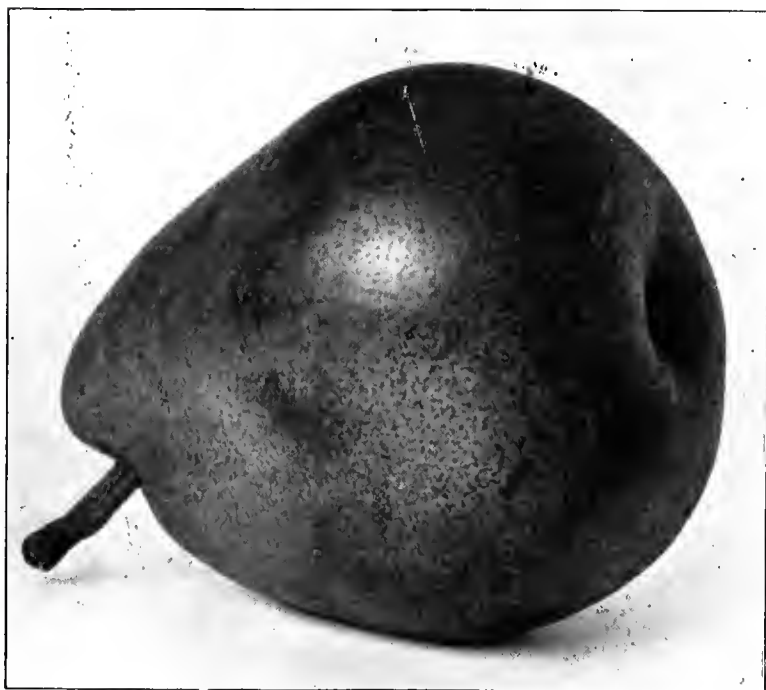
Pears—*continued*.

- No.
 510 **Beurre Bachelier**, T, (12), large and irregular; flesh buttery, aromatic, and juicy; excellent bearer; very hardy.
- 511 — **Bosc**, (T), (10-11), a large shapely yellow Pear covered with cinnamon-russet; in warm soils buttery and richly flavoured; in cool soils crisp and juicy; heavy cropper.
- 514 — **Clairgeau**, T, (11-12), large, beautiful elegantly curved fruit, of rich lemon colour; flesh crisp, sweet and juicy, with the flavour of *Sekt*, strong grower.
- 515 — **de Capiamont**, T, (10), a medium blunt Pear, with pure white sweet, buttery, melting flesh, of luscious flavour; an abundant bearer, even in the far North.
- 516 — **Brown**, (*syn. Beurre de Roi*), T, (10), large oblong, green, covered with thin russet; flesh tender, melting and buttery, with a strong brisk, musky flavour, hardy and prolific.
- 518 — **d'Amanlis**, T, (9-10), large and blunt, tender and melting, rich sweet delicately perfumed juice, free grower, prolific.
- 522 — **Diel**, T, (10-11), large, very tender and melting, with rich delicious flavour, hardy, vigorous, and free.
- 523 — **Gillard**, T, (8), medium, plump, very juicy, highly aromatic vinous flavour, free.
- 524 — **Easter**, T, (1-3), large and blunt; flesh melting, buttery and juicy, rich flavour; likes a rich well drained soil.
- 527 — **Fouqueray**, T, (10-11), large handsome pale green, sweet and juicy; hardy grower, heavy cropper.
- 525 — **Hardy**, T, (10), large, pyramidal form, very handsome; flesh sweet, melting and juicy, with a delightful rose-water aroma, strong grower.
- 530 — **Superfin**, T, (10), medium, nearly coloured with cinnamon-russet; flesh buttery and melting, brisk, sweet, deliciously perfumed juice; one of the most beautiful Pears, small grower.
- 534 **Bon Chretien (Williams')**, T, (8-9), large, flesh tender and melting, of a rich sweet flavour and strong musky aroma; medium grower, a general favourite.
- 543 **Catillac**, K, (12-4), very large, round, flesh white and crisp; one of the best baking and stewing Pears, free grower, and a good bearer.
- 542 **Charles Ernest**, T, (10-11), large size, pyriform shape; skin yellow with small dark spots around the eye; flesh juicy and melting; will no doubt prove a valuable late Pear.
- 544 **Clapp's Favourite**, T, (8-9), large, handsome, greenish-yellow striped bright red; flesh crisp, rich and buttery; delicious, does not keep.
- 546 **Citron des Carmes**, T, (8), small, pale yellow, juicy and melting; pleasant, sweet refreshing flavour.
- 552 **Conference**, T, (11), fruit large, pyriform, skin dark green and russet, flesh salmon coloured, melting, juicy and rich; very prolific, hardy.

Pears—continued.

No.

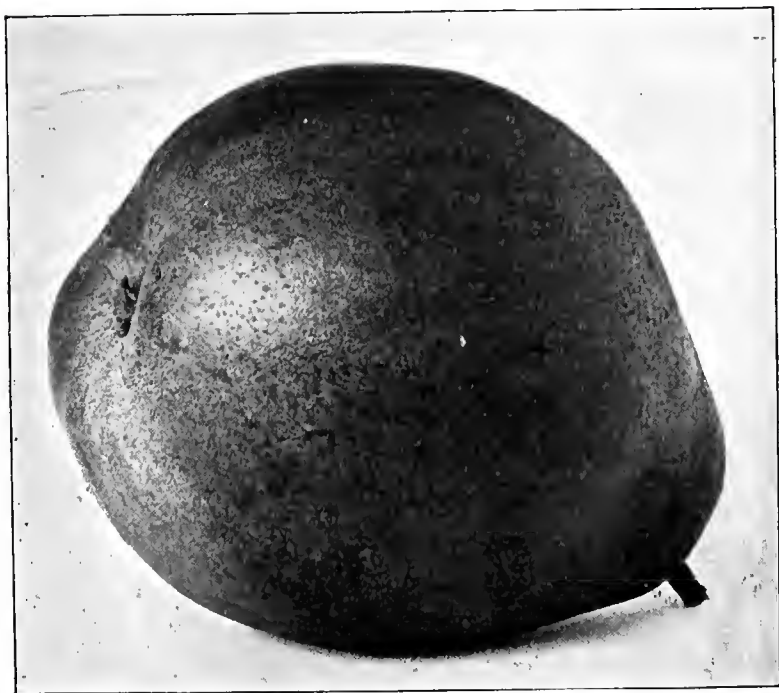
- 547 **Conseiller de la Cour**, T, (11-12), large, of handsome form; melting, richly flavoured aromatic juice; prolific.
- 548 **Colmar D'Ete**, T, (9-10), small, roundish, remarkably sweet and rich, with a grateful aroma; most prolific.
- 549 **Comte de Lamy**, T, (10-11), medium, flesh deliciously buttery and melting; sweet highly flavoured juice; the best of its season; hardy and prolific, free grower.

*Photo)***"DOYENNE DU COMICE."***(Clibrans.*

- 553 **Doyenne Boussoch**, (9-10), large, lemon-yellow skin, marked with russet dots; flesh melting and juicy, brisk flavour; vigorous, free, and prolific.
- 554 — **d'Ete**, T, (7), small but remarkably handsome; clear lemon colour; the best very early Pear.
- 555 — **du Comice**, T, (11-12), large and handsome; flesh very tender, buttery and melting, sweet, rich juicy, and of surpassing flavour; hardy, excellent cropper, medium grower. (*See illustration*).

Pears—continued.

- No.
 557 **Dr. Jules Guyot**, T, (9), large after the style of *Williams' Bon Chretien*, very handsome, a grand cropper, but does not keep.
 558 **Duchesse d'Angoulême**, T, (10-11), very large, buttery and melting; exquisite flavour when properly ripened; vigorous grower and profuse bearer.
 559 **Durondeau**, T, (10-11), large and handsome, shining crimson on the sunny side, cinnamon-russet on the other; tender, melting, juicy, delicious flavour, medium grower, fine for market.



[Photo]

"GLOU MORCEAU."

[Clibrans.]

- 566 **Early Crawford**, T, (8), the earliest Scotch Pear, small, pale-yellow; flesh rich and buttery, hardy and productive.
 568 **Emile d'Heyst**, T, (10-11), fairly large, bright lemon yellow; flesh buttery and melting, rich sweet juice, perfumed like rose-water, strong grower and free bearer.
 575 **Fertility**, T, (10), medium, covered bright cinnamon-russet; flesh crisp, sweet and moderately juicy, refreshing aroma; strong grower, constant and prolific bearer; good for market.

Pears—*continued*.

- No.
580 **Fondante d'Automme**, T, (10), large lemon coloured, with very tender melting juicy aromatic flesh; upright grower, free bearer.
- 587 **General Wauchope**, A.M., R.H.S., T, (12), *Ne plus Meuris* × *Duchess d'Angoulême*, a first-class dessert Pear of medium size; skin pale-green, covered with minute brown dots, and more or less suffused with russet; flesh soft and melting; entirely free from grittiness, excellent flavour.



Photo] "JARGONELLE." [Clibrans.

- 588 **Glou Morceau**, T, (12-1), large and irregular, greenish yellow; flesh tender, smooth, buttery and luscious; good grower and free bearer. (*See illustration, page 60*).
- 589 **Gris-de-Chin**, T, (12-1). A variety of Belgian origin that has been cultivated in that country for some years; fruit of medium size with brownish skin almost covered with russet; flesh very juicy, melting, and of good flavour, free bearer; an excellent dessert variety.
- 590 **Grosse Calabasse** or **Van Marum** K, (10-11), very large, oblong, brown melting Pear, juicy and sweet, excellent for stewing before it becomes ripe; a good cropper.
- 591 **Hazel (Hessle)**, T, (10), under medium size, greenish yellow, flesh tender, sweet aromatic juice; hardy and an abundant bearer; succeeds almost everywhere.
- 595 **Jargonelle**, T, (8), one of the best known dessert Pears; against a wall succeeds almost everywhere. (*See illustration*).
- 597] **Jeane de Witte**, T, (1-3), medium size, melting and of excellent flavour, good habit and free bearer.
- 596 **Josephine de Malines**, T, (1-5), a delicious medium-sized yellow Pear of grand quality sweet richly flavoured vinous juice, and a decided rose-water aroma; hardy, free grower.

Pears—continued.

- No.
599 **Le Lectier**, T, (1-3), medium size, flesh melting, juicy, and highly perfumed; erect, shapely and vigorous grower; heavy and regular bearer.
- 603 **Louise Bonne of Jersey**, T, (10), medium, yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh buttery and melting, with a rich, brisk, sugary, vinous flavour; compact grower.
- 612 **Marguerite Marrillat**, T, (8-9), fruit resembling *Bon Chretien*, but larger in size, rich flavour and luscious, melting and juicy, good cropper.

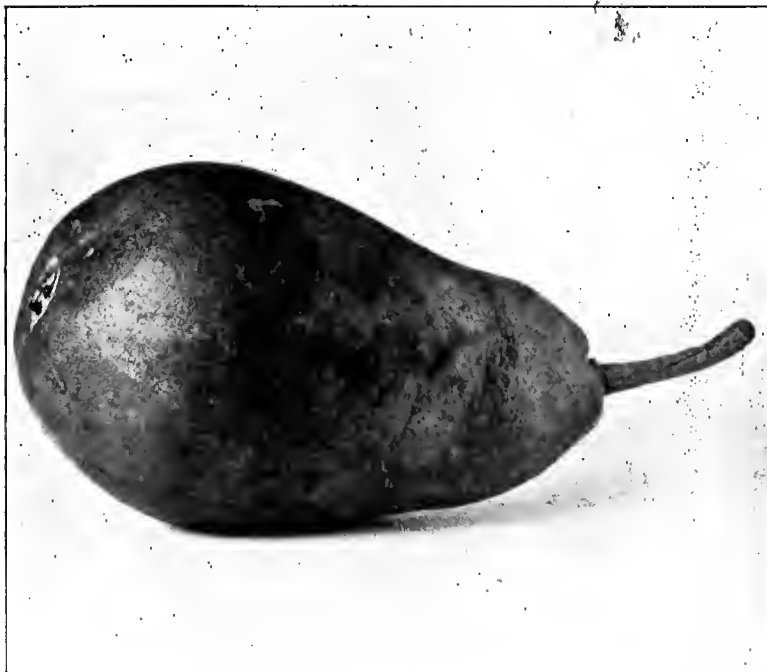


Photo)

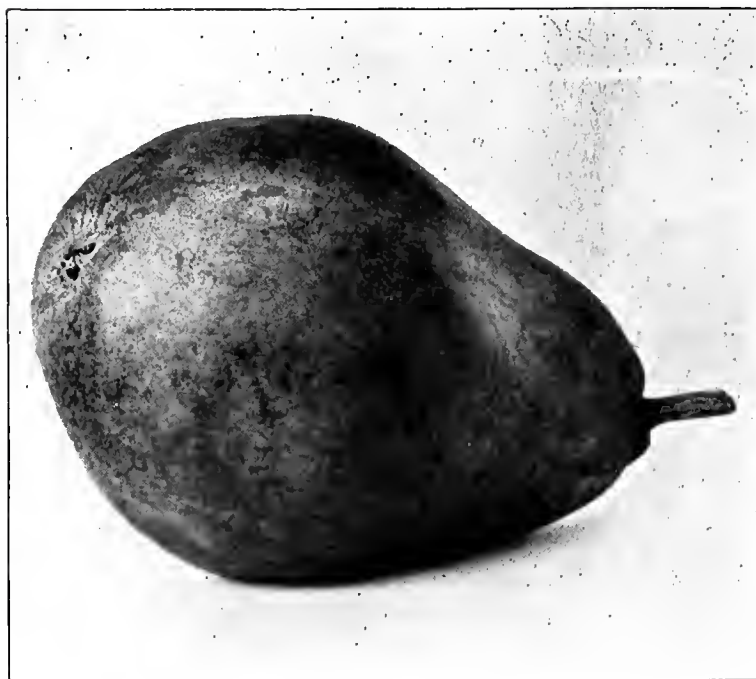
"MARIE LOUISE."

(Clibrans.

- 616 **Marie Benxist**, T, (1-2), one of the best of the late sorts, russet-brown, of rich flavour; very large.
- 615 **Marie Louise**, T, (10-11), large green, ripening to yellow; flesh delicate and buttery, rich sugary vinous flavour; excellent but an uncertain bearer. (*See illustration*).
- 614 **Marie d'Uccle**, T, (10-11), large, shapely lemon-yellow, covered with russet; flesh rich, buttery and melting; a grand Pear.

Pears—continued.

- No.
623 **Passé Colmar**, T, (11-12), fruit of medium size, very juicy, sweet and melting; an excellent variety for Winter use.
- 624 **Pitmaston Duchess**, T, (11-12), large, pale-lemon, thickly patched with russet; flesh tender and melting, juicy and rich, vinous flavour, delicate perfume; handsome and free; strong grower. (*See illustration*).

*Photo)***"PITMASTON DUCHESS."***(Clibrans.*

- 630 **SANTA CLAUS**, A.M., R.H.S., a splendid variety for use at the Christmas Season; the fruits are large reaching 8 to 10 ounces in weight, of splendid flavour and free from grit at the core. It can be highly recommended as a first-class acquisition. Maidens, 3/6 each; 2 Year Trees, 5/- each.
- 635 **Suckle**, T, (10), small yellowish-brown with a red cheek; flesh buttery and melting, very juicy; in the opinion of many the most exquisitely flavoured Pear in cultivation.
- 638 **Souvenir du Congrès**, T, (8-9), closely resembles *Williams' Bon Chrétien*, but richer in flavour and a more constant bearer.

Pears—continued.

- No.
 641 **Thompson**, T, (10-11), a short medium sized Pear of a pale lemon colour, coated with cinnamon-russet; buttery and melting, rich, sugary juice, attractive aroma; sure and prolific bearer.
- 651 **Uvedale's St. Germain**, K, (1-4), very large, long dark green; excellent stewing Pear, sweet and well flavoured.
- 652 **Vicar of Winkfield**, K, (11-1), very large and prolific, excellent stewing Pear, with pleasant musky aroma.
- 655 **Windsor**, large, pyriform in shape, melting, juicy and sweet, possessing a slight aroma; a grand variety.
- 654 **Winter Nellis**, T, (11-12), medium, roundish; fine grained and melting; rich flavour with a pleasant refreshing aroma; hardy and prolific; small grower.
- 660 **Winter Orange**, K, (2-3), rich russet-brown, of large size, remains in good condition until April or May. A splendid cooker and possesses a delicious flavour.
- 670 **Zepherin Grégoire**, T, (12-1), of medium size, melting, buttery and juicy, rich and highly perfumed, prolific.

PLUMS, including DAMSONS.

Plum Trees rejoice in abundance of fresh air and plenty of light. When grown in the shade of other trees they are as a rule indifferent bearers. In a low-lying damp locality the bloom is liable to drop before setting. To be remunerative they should be sheltered from the cutting winds of Spring. When this cannot be done in any other way, a semi-hedge of Damsons will be found invariable for the protection of the tender sort.

As the Plum is a shallow rooted tree it can be cultivated with success in many soils not sufficiently deep for Apples and Pears. The Gages are all fond of lime, and where that is not already present in the soil 4 to 6lbs. of old lime mortar rubbish, &c., to the sq. yard, should be dug in previous to planting. This treatment will also be found of great value for such varieties as Sultan, The Czar, Jeffersons, Gisborne's, Magnum Bonum, and even such an accommodating Plum as Victoria. In preparing the ground for plums it is a mistake to add any farm yard manure, as whatever can be spared for this purpose will be much more effective as a top dressing later on. To plant in a rich soil is to lay the foundation for unfruitfulness. Light sandy soils however should receive a dressing of Kainit in the early Autumn at the rate of 2oz. to the square yard, and this should be repeated every second or third year.

Planting is best done in November, but in most cases it may without serious detriment be deferred till the Spring. Immediately after planting a mulch of manure is advisable, particularly on sandy and on very shallow soils, as the roots at all times are liable to suffer from drought.

As Plum Trees in good condition are naturally expected to carry very heavy crops they must be fed in proportion to expectations. A mulching of farmyard manure is always serviceable unless the soil shows signs of becoming sour. During the Winter a dressing of superphosphate of lime, well mixed with burnt garden refuse, should be applied at the rate of 3oz. of the superphosphate to the square yard and left on the surface. This dressing should be repeated the Winter following a heavy crop. In the month of March every year, 1oz. of sulphate of ammonia to the square yard should be applied to fruiting trees as far out as the branches extend, and lightly raked in.

Plums and Damsons—continued.

Standards and Half-Standards, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 each ; 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- and 36/- per doz.

Pyramids, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- and 42/- per doz.

Yearlings or Maidens, 9d. each ; 7/6 per doz.

Dwarf Fan-trained Trees, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.

The figures in brackets after the name, give the month or months during which the variety is in season.

- No.
716 **Archduke**, T.K. (10), purple, large oval fruit, good for dessert, kitchen or exhibition : hardy and prolific ; a valuable late variety.
- 723 **Belgian Purple**, T.K. (8), dark purplish-red, with a fine bloom, juicy, sweet and rich, compact grower, free bearer, valuable for cooking, and a first-rate table fruit.
- 722 **Belle de Louvain**, K. (9), very large, fine fruit, flesh firm, juicy, of rich flavour ; strong grower and free bearer.
- 724 **Coe's Golden Drop**, T.K. (9-10), yellow with dark red spots, juicy, rich and delicious ; hangs late and keeps well ; slender grower.
- 725 **Cox's Emperor** or **Denbigh Seedling**, T.K. (9), bright dark red with yellow flesh ; a good bearer and strong grower.
- 727 **Cheshire Damson**, (*syn. The Prune, Shropshire*), K. (9), roundish oval, a fine bearer and a good healthy grower.
- 728 **Denniston's Superb Gage**, T. (8), large, round, yellowish-green juicy and rich with a strong "Gage" flavour ; a delicious Plum of accommodating habits ; free and a constant bearer.
- 730 **Diamond**, K. (9), large, oval, purplish-black ; flesh firm, with a brisk agreeable flavour ; one of the best Plums for cooking and preserving.
- 738 **Early Rivers**, T.K. (7), prodigious bearer, oval, purple, medium size : the earliest market Plum ; perhaps the best flavoured of all Plums when cooked.
- 739 **Early Transparent Gage**, T.K. (8), medium, round, streaked red ; one of the richest and most delicious ; the finest early dessert Plum. Strong but close grower.
- 750 **Fairleigh Prolific Damson**, (*syn. Kent Cluster or Crittenden*), K. (9), roundish oval, very prolific ; true Damson flavour.
- 756 **Gage, Green**, T. (9), one of the best for dessert ; rich and luscious.
- 755 **Gage, Transparent**, T. (9), larger than a Green Gage ; greenish-yellow marbled red ; skin almost transparent ; flesh firm, very juicy, with luscious, honied sweetness.
- 757 **Guthrie's late Green**, T. (10), large, yellow clouded green ; flesh firm, not very juicy but rich and sugary, a delicious dessert Plum, hardy and prolific.
- 759 **Golden Transparent Gage**, T. (10), fruit large, bright golden yellow when ripe, a delicious late plum, ripening in October. Should not be pruned for the first 3 or 4 years.
- 762 **Grand Duke**, T.K. (10), very large, oval, purplish-black, rich flavour ; best late Plum for cooking.

Plums and Damsons—continued.

- No.
- 765 **Jacob**, T.K. (8), a dark purple, sweet flavoured Plum, of medium size ; prolific.
- 767 **Jefferson's**, T. (9), yellow, spotted red, rich, juicy ; one of the largest and finest dessert Plums in cultivation ; compact grower.
- 771 **Kirke's** T. (9), rich flavour, dark purple, with a fine dense bloom ; a grand Plum.
- 774 **King of the Damsons**, K. (9), early immense bearer, sweet, juicy.
- 776 **Magnum Bonum, Red**, K. (9), oval, large, deep red, with a blue bloom.
- 777 **Magnum Bonum, White**, K. (9), large preserving variety ; good for market.
- 780 **Monarch**, T.K. (9), purplish-black, large, roundish-oval, excellent quality ; strong grower, abundant bearer, not liable to crack in wet weather.
- 785 **Oullin's Golden Gage**, T. (8), large greenish-yellow, handsome and deliciously flavoured ; requires a firm soil.
- 786 **Orleans, Old**, T.K. (8), medium, dark purple, sweet and richly flavoured.
- 787 **Orleans, Early**, T.K. (8), round purplish-red, early ; a useful market sort, but of little value in a wet district.
- 789 **Pond's Seedling (Fonthill)**, K. (9), enormously large, oval, bright red ; briskly flavoured ; strong compact grower, a great bearer.
- 788 **Prince Englebert**, T.K. (9), very large, oval, deep purple, delicious ; hangs late.
- 795 **Reine Claude de Bavy**, T. (10), a large variety of Green Gage, exquisitely flavoured ; the latest of its class ; free, hardy and good cropper, but requires a good climate to ripen well.
- 796 **Rivers' Late Prolific**, T.K. (8), purple, oval form, medium size, juicy and of good flavour ; an excellent variety, hardy and prolific, ripening towards the end of August.
- 799 **The Czar**, T.K. (8), very large, dark purple red, rich and good ; abundant bearer ; strong upright grower, a grand market Plum, not liable to crack.
- 802 **The Langley**, (11), F.C.C., R.H.S. *Farleigh Prolific Damson* × *Plum Black Orleans*, the former being the seed parent, an immense cropper, the branches being literally borne down by the weight of fruit, which is of good size, purple in colour, and of excellent flavour. In season during November, when hardy stone fruits are scarce.
- 797 **Victoria (Denyer's)**, T.K. (8-9), oval, bright red, one of the most prolific and best in cultivation ; very accommodating as regards soil and climate, medium grower, of spreading habit.

WALNUTS.

Common (*Juglans regia*)Standards, 2/6 and 3/6.

QUINCE.

Fruit of a rich golden-yellow, with a powerful but attractive odour. When used with other fruits in cooking, it imparts a delicious flavour. Quince marmalade has a great reputation abroad, and epicures consider the flavour of Quince jelly to be unrivalled.

Standards and Pyramids, 1/-, 1/6, and 2/6 each.

- 834 **Champion**, an American variety, producing apple-shaped fruit ; a very strong and vigorous grower.
- 835 **Gros van Angerr**, fruit produced with the greatest of freedom, a good grower with a strong constitution. Pyramids only.
- 837 **Pear-shaped**, one of the best varieties for main crop purposes, remarkably prolific. Pyramids only.
- 836 **Portugal**, very good and distinct, with large downy leaves ; fruit large and fine ; tree handsome and ornamental.
- 839 **Reas Mammoth**, a seedling from *Orange Quince*, larger fruit and a stronger grower, prolific. Pyramids only.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will grow on almost any soil, provided it be sufficiently cool and moist. At the same time it must not be forgotten that they are injuriously affected by stagnant water. Strong clay soils are generally supposed to suit them best, but they grow equally well on deep alluvial sand, or peaty soils, provided they be sufficiently well drained, and indeed on almost any soil that is of sufficient depth and adequately supplied with humus. Clay soils intended for this crop are benefitted by the addition of farmyard manure in a fairly fresh form, leaf mould, or spent hot-bed manure. Burnt soil is also of value in improving the drainage of the soil and in keeping the land sweet. Where such soil is in poor condition, rape dust should be employed along with the farmyard manure at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the square yard. A mixture of equal parts of superphosphate of lime and fine bone meal as a rule greatly improves the fruitfulness of the canes, and should be added to the soil at the rate of about 2 ounces to the square yard, and raked in before the canes are planted. Sandy or gravelly soils if not well supplied with humus through previous treatment should have plenty of leaf-mould or spent hot-bed manure added to them so as to make them cooler and increase their power of retaining moisture.

Planting is best carried out as soon as possible after the leaves have fallen. On a shallow or very heavy soil, planting should be done on the surface, the roots being covered by a slight mound. The canes should be staked as soon as planted, as the wind is liable to loosen the roots. The pruning of newly planted canes should be deferred till February, and its extent will depend upon the vigour of the cane and the amount of root it possesses. In the case of defective roots and of thin growth, it should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground. Where roots are abundant and the growth vigorous, 2 to 3 feet might occasionally be left.

Any disturbances in the soil among Raspberries should take place as early in the year as possible. The annual surface roots, which are but thinly covered with soil, begin to grow as a rule in the beginning of March, and the less they are disturbed the stronger and better will the canes be.

Raspberries—*continued.*

Purchaser's selection, 2/6 and 3/6 per doz.; 15/- and 20/- per 100, excepting those priced. Our selection 1/6 and 2/- per doz., 8/-, 10/- and 12/6 per 100.

- No.
- 2 **Antwerp Yellow**, pale yellow, large, conical, juicy and well flavoured; hardy and free; useful for dessert and jellies.
 - 4 **Baumforth's Seedling**, rich dark crimson; large and of excellent flavour; canes vigorous and productive, dark green foliage; one of the best.
 - 6 **Carter's Prolific**, deep red, large and firm fleshed; hardy and exceedingly prolific.
 - 7 **Excelsior**, fruits of large size, splendid flavour; entirely free from mite, good grower, abundant bearer.
 - 10 **Golden Queen**, golden-yellow; large and of good flavour; hardy and productive.
 - 12 **Hornet**, rich crimson; large firm fleshed fruit of excellent flavour, produced in fine showy trusses: a good grower and great bearer.
 - 13 **Kelghly Queen**, rich deep red; an improvement on *Carter's Prolific*, considerably earlier and possessing a peculiarly sweet flavour; stout grower and abundant bearer.
 - 9 **Northumberland Filbasket**, crimson red; large, firm and well flavoured, strong grower, abundant bearer; a popular variety in the North.
 - 17 **November Abundance**, A.M., R.H.S., a new Autumn-bearing variety, raised by crossing an American variety with *Superlative*. The fruits are large, deep red in colour, of excellent flavour, in season during the latter part of October and the beginning of November; vigorous, heavy cropper.
 - 16 **October Yellow**, pale to deep yellow; of medium size, tender, sweet, and juicy; a most abundant Autumn bearer.
 - 18 **October Red**, bright red; large, firm, and briskly flavoured; bears abundantly in the Autumn, the fruit spikes being frequently 12 to 18 inches long.
 - 20 **Penwill's Champion**, A.M., R.H.S. A new heavy cropping variety producing fruit continuously over a period of two months; large, of a rich bright red colour, excellent flavour and firm substance, well adapted for travelling and market purposes; strong grower. 6d. each; 4/6 per doz.
 - 23 **Queen of England**, a new variety that has already met with great favour. The fruits are of good size and colour, possessed of a pleasant flavour; vigorous and productive. 6d. each, 5/- per doz.
 - 27 **Semper Fidelis**, bright deep red; large and firm fleshed; perhaps the best of all for preserving.
 - 32 **Steel's Victoria**, large red, handsome, and of superior quality and flavour; a free grower and heavy continuous cropper.
 - 28 **Superlative**, a splendid dessert fruit, large and conical, of a rich deep red colour; flavour sweet and full; one of the best growers and heaviest croppers.
 - 34 **Taylor's Seedling**, a strong vigorous grower and prolific cropper, berries deep red, large and round; flesh firm, stands packing well; a grand sort for market.
 - 35 **The Guinea**, a grand new yellow seedling from *Superlative*, with the same foliage and vigorous growth of the parent; fruit large and handsome, with a brisk pleasant flavour. 6d. each, 4/6 doz.

We strongly recommend

STRAWBERRY plants in small pots. The slightly increased cost is more than compensated for by their greater rapidity in becoming established, and producing a much earlier crop.

 Special full list of Strawberries free on request.

STRAWBERRIES.**CHOICE NEW AND RECENT VARIETIES.**

GRAND NEW VARIETY:

"EPICURE."*British Queen* × *Fillbasket*.

A REMARKABLY fine seedling, possessing in combination the fine flavour of both its parents; a delicious fruit. It also possesses in a marked manner the cropping qualities of *Fillbasket*. The fruits are of medium size, bluntly conical in shape, the centre fruits are sometimes wedge-shaped. The colour of the outer skin is similar to *Royal Sovereign*; flesh white throughout, firm yet juicy; prolific in habit and of vigorous constitution. An excellent variety for all purposes.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 5/- per doz.; 30/- per 100.**Strong Plants in small pots, 6/- per doz.; 40/- per 100.**

NEW EARLY VARIETY:

75 "KENTISH FAVOURITE."

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., June, 1907.

A NEW early variety, producing a heavy crop of large wedge-shaped fruit. The plant is of a sturdy compact habit, hardy constitution, and unaffected by mildew. The fruit is bright scarlet when ripe, somewhat flat, of three-cornered shape, frequently $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across; the flavour is excellent.

This variety is being largely planted by market growers; it has also proved a good forcing Strawberry.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100.**In small pots, 2/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.**

Strawberries—continued.

Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.

NEW LATE VARIETY:

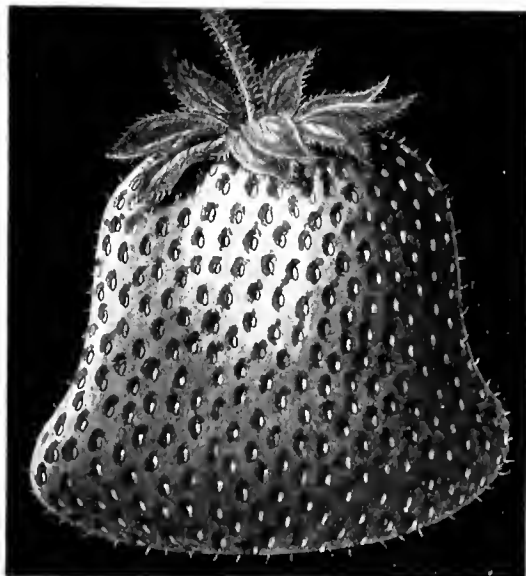
"LAXTON'S RIVAL."

Givon's Late Prolific × *Royal Sovereign*.

A FINE late variety of great cropping qualities, combining all the good points of *Givon's* with the colour of *Elton Pine*; the flavour is very fine, being sweet yet refreshing. The plant is a vigorous and wonderfully free cropping variety, never failing to carry an enormous crop of medium size fruit. The flesh is firm and white throughout. This should make a fine addition to the lates, coming before *Laxton's Latest*. A fruit of refined appearance and excellent flavour.


Strong Open Ground Runners, 6/- per doz.; 40/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 8/- per doz.; 60/- per 100.



"Laxton's Rival."

Strawberries—continued.

 *Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.*

NEW SECOND EARLY VARIETY:

10 **"BEDFORD CHAMPION."**

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1905.

THE largest Strawberry in commerce; the fruit is often 2 oz. in weight, with 6 in. circumference; skin bright scarlet, the flesh being white, fruit broadly conical, sweet and luscious in flavour, borne on enormous trusses of great size and vigour; dark green leathery leaves. The distinct and vigorous character of this variety stamp it as being a Strawberry that will grow anywhere, and if for size only, will be a notable addition to the list of best varieties.—After careful testing through several seasons, it has proved itself to be a good forcing variety.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.

NEW MAIN-CROP VARIETY:

"LAXTON'S CROPPER."

BEST described as a much improved *Fillbasket*, possessing the heavy cropping qualities of that variety, though of larger size, of better colour and flavour. The fruits are of a rich crimson colour, bluntly conical in shape, with white solid flesh; firm, medium in size, of luscious flavour, good grower, strong constitution, and a good forcer.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 4/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 5/- per doz.; 30/- per 100.

NEW SECOND EARLY VARIETY:

87A **"LAXTON'S RELIANCE."**

THE result of a cross between *Vicomtesse H. de Thury* and a selected seedling; a variety of heavy cropping qualities; the fruits are of large size, rich flavour, bright scarlet in colour, conically wedge shape, firm and solid. A variety that may be expected to do well on any soil.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 4/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 5/- per doz.; 30/- per 100.

NEW MAIN-CROP VARIETY:

139 **"THE BEDFORD."**

A MID-SEASON fruit of exceptional merit; one of the best main-crops yet sent out; a cross between *Dr. Hogg* and *Sir Charles Napier*, it combines the rich flavour of the former with the colour of the latter, but is a much more vigorous grower than either. In shape it is bluntly conical; in colour a very bright shade of scarlet; the flesh is white and solid, a *very heavy* cropper, and a strong vigorous grower. The flavour is most delicious, rich and luscious, with a beautiful aroma. The season for ripening is about the same time as *Sir J. Paxton*, or rather later. For a Main-Crop, where quality and quantity is a desideratum, this variety can be strongly recommended.

Open Ground Runners, 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Strawberries—continued.



Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.

NEW MID-SEASON VARIETY:

82A "LAXTON'S REWARD."

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1904.

THE result of crossing *Royal Sovereign* and *British Queen*. The fruit is large, wedge-shaped, and the quality excellent; richest *Queen*-like flavour; flesh red throughout, skin brilliant glowing crimson; the fruit is very firm and will bear handling; plant vigorous, fruit produced in large trusses, very similar to *Royal Sovereign*. Even in size, with but few small fruits, handsome appearance and heavy cropper; is one of the best Main-crop ever placed in commerce.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 2/- per doz.; 10/- per 100.

Stroung Plants in small pots, 4/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.

NEW LATE VARIETY:

81A "LAXTON'S LATEST."

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1904.

WITHOUT exception the very latest Strawberry to ripen its fruit, and is at least a week later than *Waterloo* and other lates. Raised from a cross between *Latest of All* and a very fine late seedling, but is entirely distinct. The fruit is very large, conically wedge-shape, very firm flesh, and exceedingly rich and luscious in flavour. The colour is a deep rich crimson throughout—not so dark as *Waterloo*—with a beautiful shining skin, giving it a very taking appearance. The foliage is thick and leathery, and the habit robust and strong; altogether a great improvement in lates, and likely to remain so for some years to come. We believe this will also make a fine market Strawberry.

Open Ground Runners, 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.

NEW LATE VARIETY:

87 "LAXTON'S PROGRESS."

THE result of a cross between *British Queen* and *Latest of All*. The fruits, of rich flavour, are of large size, wedge-shape, and produced in large clusters, an excellent grower, succeeding well on most soils. It possesses the three essentials of a first-class late variety, viz.:—good flavour, free cropper, and strong constitution. It ripens about the same time as *Eleanor* and *Waterloo*.

Open Ground Runners, 2/- per doz.; 10/- per 100.

Strong Plants in small pots, 4/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.

NEW LATE VARIETY:

138 "THE ALAKE."

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1904.

THE result of a cross between *Frogmore Late Pine* and *Veitch's Perfection*. Large bright scarlet fruit of wedge-shaped form, highly perfumed flesh, juicy, pleasant flavour, vigorous grower, and good cropper.

Open Ground Runners, 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100.

In small pots, 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Strawberries—continued.*Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.***FIRST-CLASS LATE VARIETY:****59 "GIVON'S LATE PROLIFIC."***Waterloo × Latest of All.***FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, R.H.S.**

A FIRST-CLASS late variety. Fruit large, wedge-shaped, dark crimson, with bright red flesh, firm and of rich flavour. Our experience of this variety, and that of other growers, proves it to be of the greatest value as a free bearing late sort. We have every confidence in recommending this as a first-class late fruiting Strawberry.

Specially recommended by the R.H.S. as being the "best late Strawberry."**Open Ground Runners, 1/- doz.; 5/- per 100.****In 2½ In. pots, 2/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.****THE MOST RECENT VARIETY:****"GEORGE MONRO."***Royal Sovereign × Sir Charles Napier.***AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., MAY 13TH, 1909.**

A SUPERB new variety, producing a heavy crop of large bright fruit that ripens a week earlier than *Royal Sovereign*. A variety of superb flavour with firm flesh. Good grower, not subject to mildew. Splendid for early forcing, market or private gardens.

Strong Runners from Open Ground, 3/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.**Strong Plants in small pots, 6/- per doz.; 40/- per 100.****LARGE-FRUITED PERPETUAL STRAWBERRIES.**

The flower stems of these varieties are produced in succession from May till the advent of the Winter frosts, and up to the very last carry an abundance of large, handsome, well-finished fruit.

PRICE (except where stated)—Strong prepared Runners from Ground, 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100. Runners in Pots, 2/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

- 122 ST. ANTOINE DE PADOUE, A.M., R.H.S.** This is said to be a great improvement on *St. Joseph*, one of its parents. The fruit is much larger, of better flavour, and the plant a stronger grower, whilst being equally perpetual. It will no doubt become a standard variety and greatly in demand.
- 80 La Productive**, a new variety of French introduction, said to be of stronger growth and withstanding drought better than *St. Joseph*, producing heavy crops from Spring until Autumn; fruit conical, bright red skin, rosy flesh, excellent quality.
- 85 Laxton's "Perpetual," A.M., R.H.S., Sept. 14, 1909**, deep red wedge-shaped fruit, sweet and aromatic; dwarf and compact habit; a true perpetual, blooming and fruiting from June to November. Open Ground Runners, 2/- per doz.; 10/- per 100. In small pots, 4/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.
- 122 St. Joseph, A.M., R.H.S.** The best known of the series. The flower stems are produced in succession from May till cut down by the frost, and up to the very last carry an abundance of fruit of good size, dark red in colour, solid, firm, very juicy and of first-rate quality; a splendid introduction.

Strawberries.—continued.**General Collection.**

FULL LIST OF VARIETIES, FREE ON REQUEST.

PREPARED RUNNERS FROM GROUND—Purchasers' selection of any not priced, 3/6 per 100; our selection, 3/- per 100; 500 in 10 varieties, our selection, 12/6; 1000 in 20 varieties, 25/-

RUNNERS IN POTS.—In 2½ in. pots at an extra charge of 10/- per 100 on the price of runners from ground.

PLANTS FOR FORCING.—The best of all varieties for forcing is "**Royal Sovereign**." We can supply strong established plants, in 5 in. pots, at 4/-, 5/- and 6/- per doz.

SPECIAL CHEAP COLLECTIONS FOR TRIAL PURPOSES.—We offer a collection of 100 plants in 20 varieties for 6/-, or 100 in 30 varieties for 7/-

Varieties specially recommended by the R.H.S.

Prices stated are for strong, well-rooted Runners.

- 59 **Givon's Late Prolific**, *see page 73*.
- 98 **Noble**, (E), large, vinous flavour, shining crimson, hardy, vigorous and prolific, equally good on strong or light soils. 3/6 per 100.
- 111 **President**, (M), crimson, firm, good cropper of superior flavour, forces well; specially recommended by the R.H.S. as "one of the best." 3/6 per 100.
- 121 **Royal Sovereign**, (E), a grand variety; fruit very large, conical in shape, bright scarlet; flesh firm and white, flavour rich and vinous; very prolific, hardy and vigorous, specially recommended by the R.H.S. as "the best early variety." This variety is also the best of all for forcing. 1st C.C. 3/6 per 100.
- 130 **Sir Joseph Paxton**, (E), handsome variety, great cropper, forces well; specially recommended by the R.H.S. "for market purposes." 3/6 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

ARTICHOKES.

- Chinese** tubers 9d. per lb., 9/- per 14 lbs.
- Globe** (Strong plants). 6/- and 9/- doz.
- Jerusalem** 2/6 per peck of 14 lbs.
- **White Skinned**, tubers whiter and more regularly formed than the old variety 2/6 per peck of 14 lbs.

KILOWNA,
OKANAGAN LAKE DISTRICT,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
1st August, 1908.

"The consignment of Strawberries arrived in good condition, and since planting out have done well; also your seed has showed a marked improvement on the local supply."

H. & N. LLOYD.

Miscellaneous Roots.—continued.**ASPARAGUS.**

Planting	3/6 to 5/- per 100.
Strong Planting	7/6 and 10/6 „
Extra strong for forcing	20/- „


SEA KALE.

Sea Kale, as a forcing plant is one of the earliest, provided gradual heat is applied. A simple plan is to put strong crowns closely together, in large pots, and cover them with empty flower pots to exclude the light, which must be done all through the forcing process. Any structure which is usually dark will do for the purpose; very little heat will start the crowns into growth, and by being kept there in the dark they blanch.

Planting	7/6 per 100.
Extra strong for forcing	16/- „
Extra extra strong for forcing. We can also offer a limited quantity of very large, specially selected and magnificent forcing crowns	
	21/- „

RETARDED SEA KALE.

By storing in refrigerators, *Sea Kale* may now be had to come into use any time during the Summer or Autumn months, before the open ground crowns are available. It requires to be grown in the same manner as ordinary *Sea Kale*, but develops much more rapidly, being ready for cutting from 10 to 14 days from time of starting. Extra strong selected crowns, 35/- per 100.

 *Sea Kale for forcing is a speciality with us, and always gives fine crops if attended to. Customers who have not yet tried our roots will do well to do so; better cannot be bought.*

Dioscorea batatas, (Chinese Yam) small tubers 4/- per doz.

Polygonum sachalinense, young plants... 4d. each, 3/- doz.; Sets 8/- per 100.

DUKES,
BRADNINCH.

"Your trees have just come, and give very great satisfaction. I have now 700 of yours, and should be glad to have it made up to 1000, paying any reasonable price you ask. I am noted for Cider Apples. I could give you a good testimonial for years if it would be of any use, and it would be a yearly testimonial as to your trees. No Apples can touch mine for size and colour.

Yours faithfully,

C. PETT TRISCOTT.

Miscellaneous Roots—continued.

Symphytum Aspernum (Prickly Comfrey) ... 5/- per 100; 30/- per 1000.

HORSE RADISH.—1/6 to 2/6 per doz. roots.

CHIVES.—2/6 per doz.

SWEET AND POT HERBS OF ALL KINDS... ... 2/6 per doz.

Plants of Cabbage, Savoy, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole, Broccoll, Cauliflower, Celery, Curled Greens, &c., can be supplied in their season.

CLIBRANS' CONCENTRATED MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Best Quality, per Brick, 6d.; per Bushel of 16 Bricks, 5/-.

Choice succulent Mushrooms cannot be grown unless well and carefully prepared Spawn is used.

For many years we have made a speciality of the finest quality spawn. That it has given the fullest satisfaction is evidenced by the large numbers of Testimonials we regularly receive from our Customers.

We cordially invite all who have not already done so, to give it a trial.

ARMATHWAITE,
COCKERMOUTH.

“ Please find herewith Cheque to cover account for Fruit Trees, which are very good, and arrived in splendid condition.”

Yours faithfully,

W. CHARLTON.

RUABON,
23rd Nov., 1908.

“ The collection of Roses arrived in good condition. In fact, the Roses and Fruit Trees which I had from you are a credit to any nurseryman.”

W. WILLIAMS.

ORWELL PARK GARDENS,
IPSWICH.

“ I beg to inform you that the Fruit Trees have arrived safely and in perfect condition, to day.”

J. WALLIS.

Miscellaneous Roots—*continued*.

RHUBARB.

New Variety "CHALLENGE." (Dawes).

Award of Merit, R.H.S., 1909 ; 1st Class Certificate, Edinburgh, 1909 ; Silver-Gilt Medal, Shrewsbury, 1909 ; Bronze Medal, Norwich, 1909.



New Variety, "CHALLENGE."

(For Description see page 78).

Rhubarb—continued.**NEW VARIETY "CHALLENGE," (Dawes).***See illustration on page 77.*

A new variety, the result of cross between *Queen Victoria* and *Prince Albert*. "Challenge" gives every promise of being **the best Rhubarb yet raised**; grown side by side with all other well known varieties, it surpasses them in size, colour, productiveness, flavour and constitution. The stalks are **of great length, splendid colour and produced in great quantities**. At the Temple Show the raiser exhibited a head that **turned the scale at 168 lbs.** We strongly recommend that this variety should be given a trial.

Planting sets, 2/6 each, 24/- per doz.**General Collection.**

The Rhubarb roots we send out are all clumps, and not single crowns, they are therefore fit for forcing or pulling the first year after planting.

6d., 9d., and 1/- each; 5/-, 6/-, and 9/- per doz.**Extra size roots for forcing, 12/- per doz.**

No.

- 3 **Champagne**, (*Hawke's*), early, deep red, very tender, excellent for forcing and outside culture. 1st C.C.
- 5 **Champion**, (*Dawes*) (*New*), F.C.C., R.H.S., stalks long and stout, bright crimson; of excellent flavour; as a forcing variety, or for general purposes this is without an equal. It is ready for use much earlier than any other variety. Strong roots, **9d. & 1/- each, 7/6, 9/- and 12/- per doz.; Extra strong for forcing, 18/- per doz.**
- 7 **Crimson Perfection** (*Salts*), rich crimson, fine for forcing, an excellent variety.
- 9 **Defiance**, (*Bauldry's*), long crimson stalks, of fine flavour, comes into use immediately after the early varieties.
- 10 **Early Red Raspberry**, stalks small, of excellent quality; very early.
- 13 **Linnæus**, (*Myatt's*), an excellent early variety; immense cropper; fine for forcing.
- 16 **Monarch**, (*Stott's*) (*syn. Goliath*), vigorous grower, immense stalks; green and of fine flavour.
- 19 **Paragon**, (*Kershaw's*), very distinct, stalks rich scarlet, well formed, early, fine flavour, most productive.
- 22 **Prima Donna**, excellent flavoured variety; fine for forcing; very productive.
- 25 **Prince Albert**, fine quality, dark red, good forcing kind, early.
- Princess Royal**, (*syn. Linnæus*).
- St. Martin's** (*Johnson's*) (*syn. Linnæus*).
- 33 **Victoria** (*Myatt's*) large, very fine, excellent for general use.

Abridged List of Tools, Implements, Sundries, &c.

USEFUL TO FRUIT GROWERS.

A complete and illustrated list of above, together with Garden, Forest, and Farm Tools, Sundries, &c., is contained in our Garden Seed Catalogue, gratis & post free on application.

Each.	Each.
Acme Labels, see page 84.	Nails, Cast, Wall .. per cwt., 25/-; per lb. 3d.
Bags, Nail, Leather 5/6	Oil Cans, patent spring 1/6
Bamboo Canes, about 3ft. 10in. long, 3/6 per 100; 5ft., 6/6 per 100; 6ft., 9/6 per 100; 7ft., 10/6 per 100.	Pencils, Wolff's Garden 3d.
Barometers, The Gardeners' 40/-	Pliers, for cutting wire 2/6
Barrows, Garden 28/- to 35/-	Pruners, "Standard" from 2 to 12 feet .. 4/6 to 10/6
Baskets, Weeding, 20 ins., 2/- 22 ins., 2/6; 24 ins., 3/-; 26 ins., 3/6	Aerial Saws and Switch to fit above.
Bird Scarers 2/6	Straight Saw, 2/-; Curved Saw, 2/6;
Brushes, Sash Tool, round 4d. to 1/-	Switch 2/-
—Scrubbing 9d. to 1/6	—"Myticuttah" 8/6 and 9/6.
—Tar, short handle 1/9	—extra blades 1/- and 1/6
—long handle 2/-	
Buckets, galvanized 1/6, 2/-, and 2/6	Radisateurs, galvanized, per doz. 4/6
Cans watering, 1/9 to 12/- each, according to size and pattern.	—Key for winding 6d.
Chisels' Pruning, 2 to 3 inches .. 2/- to 3/9	Raffia Grass for tying, ordinary, 1/- per lb.
Eyes, Driving or Screw, galvanised— 3ins., 7d.; 4ins., 9d.; 5ins., 11d. 6 .. 1/2; 8 .. 1/6; per doz.	Rakes, Grass or Hay, Wooden 1/3
Forks, Manure, Steel, 4 and 5 prongs, —American 4/- and 4/6	—Garden, Best Iron, 5 to 16 teeth, .. 1/3
—Manure, 4, 5, and 6 prongs .. 3/6 to 5/-	Reels and Stakes 2/- to 2/6
—Digging, 4 and 5 prongs .. 4/- and 4/6	Rex Tags, in boxes of 3 doz., 6d.; 12 doz., 1/9
—Weeding, short handle 1/- to 2/-	Riddles, Garden, strong wire, 1/4 to 2in. mesh .. 2/6 and 2/-
—long handle 9d. to 1/6	Rules, (Boxwood). 3-foot, 4-fold, Arch joint 1/6 and 2/-
Garden Hose, armoured, 8d. to 1/6 per ft., according to diameter, etc.	Saws, Pruning, best Cast Steel .. 2/6 to 3/6
—plain, 4/4d. to 1/- ft., according to diameter, etc.	—double edge 3/- to 3/6
Gloves, Pruning, 2/6 to 4/- per pair.	—for general use 3/- to 3/6
Grindstones, 6 to 24 ins. diameter, 10/- to 55/6 each. On rails, larger sizes, prices on application.	Scissors, Pruning 2/- to 3/3
Hammers, Garden 1/9 to 2/6	Secateurs, various patterns, per pair, 2/9 to 5/-
Handles, Ash, for Hoes, Rakes &c. 4 to 6 ft., 6d. to 10d.	Shears, Branch or lopping, per pair, 6/6 to 8/6
—Hickory for Mattocks, Picks, &c.	—Branch or lopping with bow slide, per pair 6/6 to 9/-
Hatchets, Garden 1/6 to 3/-	Shovels, Square 2/2/- to 3/-
—with claw 3/- to 4/6	—diamond pointed 2/9 and 3/-
Hoes, Draw, 5 to 10 inches } 1/- to 2/- each. —Dutch, 4 to 10 inches }	Shreds, Cloth, per lb., 1/-
—Triangular, 5 to 8 inches .. 1/2 to 1/8	—Medicated, 2 to 6 ins. long, 6d. to 1/7 per 100.
Holdfast, galvanized Terminal for Wire fencing— Length, 4ins. 1/3 per doz., bent " 4ins. 9d. " straight " 5ins. 1/6 " bent " 5ins. 1/3 " straight	Spade Foot Irons, with leather sides .. 1/3
Indelible Ink per bottle, 6d. and 1/-	Spades, Solid Steel 4/3 to 4/6
Knives, Gooseberry Pruner 2/6	Stakes, Square, green painted and tarred bottoms, 3 to 7ft. in length, 1/6 to 5/- per doz.
—Pruning and Budding 2/- to 4/6	Sticks, wooden, unpainted, 1 to 5 ft. in length, 6d. to 4/- per 100; if paint- ed 1/- to 1/3 per 100 extra.
—Wharnccliffe, Pocket 3/9 and 4/6	Syringes, Garden, Brass, 5/- to 25/- each.
—Timber Scribe 3/6	"Tam O' Shanter" Hone 1/-
Ladders, 10 to 26 staves, per stove 8d. —5 to 14 steps 8/- to 22/-	—pocket size 6d.
Lines, Garden, 30 and 60 yards .. 9d. and 1/6	Tape, Clibrans green, on reels of 250 yds., with holder and hook to fasten in buttonhole. 1/6 each, post free 1/9.
Measuring Tapes, wind up in leather cases, tapes metallic wired, 33 to 100 feet long 5/9 to 11/6	Tar Cord for tying trees per lb. 1/-
Microscope, Pocket, with 3 lenses .. 3/-	—Twine per lb. 1/-
	Traps, Mole, "Jack Ketch" 1/-
	—Mouse 6d.
	—Rat, Steel 9d. and 1/-
	Twine Hemp per ball, 1/- to 1/6
	Vine Scissors, 1/9 to 3/3 per pair.
	Wire, Aluminium tying, per roll of 40 ft., 1/-
	—Copper, for tying labels, etc., per lb., 1/6
	—Lead, for tying, per lb., 9d. to 1/-
	—Netting, Barbed Wire, &c., prices on application.

For complete List of Tools, Implements, Sundries, &c., see our "Garden Seed List."

gratis and post free on application.

Note.—A complete List of Manures appears in our Garden Seed List, also our Plant list. Copies gratis and post free.

CLIBRANS' MANURES.

	Per pkt.	14 lbs.	½ cwt.	Cwt.
Clibrans' Nitrogen Manure	6d. & 1/-	2/-	7/6	14/6
Clibrans' Phosphate Manure... ..	6d. & 1/-	1/6	5/6	10/6
Clibrans' Potash Manure	6d. & 1/-	1/3	4/6	8/6

½-cwt. and upwards Carriage Paid.

CLIBRANS' "IDEAL" FERTILIZER.

Invaluable for all kinds of Plants, Flowers, Vines, Roses, Fruits, Vegetables, and all Garden Crops.

PRICES.

Tins, 6d. and 1/- Post Free, 10d. and 1/5. Bags, 7 lbs., 1/9, 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 5/-; 56 lbs., 9/6; per cwt., 18/-; ½-cwt. and upwards Carriage Paid.

No charge for bags.

CLIBRANS' BLOOD MANURE.

PRICES:—In packets 6d. and 1/-; Post free, 10d. and 1/5; 7 lbs. 1/9; 14 lb., 3/-; 28 lbs., 5/-; 56 lbs. 9/6; per cwt. 18/-; ½-cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid. No charge for bags.

CLIBRANS' BONE MEAL.

PRICES:

Finest Quality	{ Ordinary	{	Per lb., 2d.; 14lbs., 2/-; ½-cwt., 8/-;
	{ Superfine		
Good Quality	{ Ordinary	{	Per lb., 2d.; 14 lbs., 1/9; ½-cwt., 6/6;
	{ Superfine		

per cwt., 14/-.

per cwt., 12/-.

½ cwt and upwards, Carriage Paid.

BONES, Half-inch.

PRICES:—Finest Quality—Per ½-cwt., 7/-; cwt., 12/-.

Good " " " " 6/-; " 10/6

½-cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid.

Note—Unless instructed to the contrary we invariably send the finest quality.

VARIOUS MANURES.

Basic Slag, 14 lbs., 1/-; per cwt., 6/-; 5 cwt., 25/-; 10 cwt 45/-

Horn Shavings, 14 lbs. 2/-; per cwt., 14/6

Kainit, 14 lbs., 1/-; per cwt, 6/-; 5 cwt., 25/-; 10 cwt. 50/-

Nitrate of Soda, per lb., 3d.; 14 lbs., 2/6; 28 lbs., 4/6; 56 lbs., 8/6; cwt. 16/6

Peruvian Guano, Finest quality—In tins, 6d. and 1/-; 7 lb., 1/9; 14 lbs., 3/-

28 lb., 5/-; 56 lbs., 9/-; per cwt. 17/6

Second quality—7lbs., 1/6; 14lbs., 2/6; 28lbs. 4/6; ½-cwt. 8/-; cwt., 15/-

½-cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid.

Rape Dust, 14 lbs., 2/-; per cwt., 10/6.

Sulphate of Ammonia, per lb. 3d.; 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 6/-; 56 lbs., 11/-; cwt. 20/-

Superphosphate of Lime, 14 lbs., 1/3; per cwt., 6/-; 5 cwt., 27/6; 10 cwt., 50/-

THOMPSON'S VINE, PLANT, and VEGETABLE MANURE.

TERMS:

1 Ton	£18 0 0	28 Lbs.	£0 6 0
10 Cwt.	9 10 0	14 Lbs.	0 3 6
1 Cwt.	1 0 0	7 Lbs.	0 2 6
56 Lbs.	0 10 0	Tins, 3/6, 2/-, 1/-, and 6d.	

1 Cwt. and upwards Carriage Paid to all Stations in the United Kingdom.

A Boon to all Plant Growers.**The "ANTIPEST" Knapsack Sprayer.**

For Spraying all kinds of Plants and Crops, Fruit Trees, and Bushes, indoor or outdoor, with Insecticide or Fungicide; for the destruction or prevention of pests and disease; also for washing with clean water.

For the distribution of liquid disinfectant in Kennels, Pigeon Lofts, etc., and for all purposes where an evenly distributed liquid spray is required.



THE "ANTIPEST" IN USE.

SPECIFICATION.

Capacity about 3 gallons. Weight about 13 lbs. Copper and brass body. Oil resisting valves. Coarse, medium, or fine spray, or straight jet. Single or double nozzle. By means of an agitator, the liquid is kept well mixed, thus enabling thin or thick liquids to be used equally well.

All the parts are made to standard patterns, and can be easily and quickly replaced in event of loss, breakage or wear.

These Sprayers have been in constant use in our Nurseries for some years, and have given the best possible results. Our patrons find them equally useful and effective. The appliances are strongly made, there are very few parts to get out of order, and the internal arrangements are simple and easily accessible. An immense amount of spraying can be done effectively and with ease by the aid of an "ANTIPEST." It can be used equally well by a youth or a man. They are adapted to spray any kind of liquid, and may be used for any and every kind of plant or crop, either under glass or out of doors. For the distribution of liquid disinfectant, or for use with clean water for washing Windows, Carriages, Motors, Bicycles, &c., these Sprayers will be found of the greatest service. The various nozzle caps that are supplied allow of a fine, medium, or coarse spray, as desired, whilst by affixing the jet nozzle, a single uninterrupted stream is obtained. For spraying such crops as Potatoes, the double nozzle will be found a great labour saver.

Price complete with Nozzle Caps for coarse, medium or fine Spray, & single or double Nozzle as (desired), **36/6** Carriage Paid.

For Cash with order only.

NOTE.—If single and double Nozzle are both required, an extra charge of 3/6 will be made.



THE "ANTIPEST."

ABRIDGED LIST OF INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, etc.

(Special Full List, Free on Application).

Abol Insecticide, per pint, 1/6; quart, 2/6; ½-gall., 4/-; gallon, 7/6;
3 gallon drnm, 18/-

"Antipest" Knapsack Sprayer. See page 81.

Aphicide for the distribution of insecticides, 1/6 each.

Aphis Brushes with japanned handles, 2/- per pair.

Auto-Shreds, the new fumigant, the most effective insect killer on the market; requires no apparatus; simple, safe and easy to use. For 1000 cub. ft., 6d. per packet; for 10,000 cub. ft., 3/6 per packet.

Bellovs, for the distribution of tobacco powder, etc., 6d. each.

Bordeaux Mixture, Campbell's Improved, for curing mildew, potato disease, phylloxera, &c.

No. 1	Bag making 30 galls. to spray ½ statute acre	3/6
" 2	" 60 " " 1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6/6
" 3	" 120 " " 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	12/6
" 4	" 240 " " 4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	24/-

Caustic Alkali Wash, Campbell's, for washing dormant vines and outdoor fruit trees, to destroy mosses, and lichens growing on the bark, mealy bug, American blight, red spider, codlin moth maggot, and all other lurking insects, their nests and eggs without damage to the trees. Sold in canisters: No. 1. to make 50 gallons strong wash, 3/-; No. 2, to make 100 gallons strong wash, 5/6.

Rubber Gloves to protect the hands, 7/6 per pair.

Flr Tree Oil Insecticide, per bottle, ½ pint, 1/6; pint, 2/6; quart, 4/-; ½ gall., 7/6; gallon, 12/6.

French Grafting Wax, 6d. per tin.

Fumigating Insecticide, Campbell's. No. 2 roll, for 500 cub. ft. 5d.; No. 3 roll, for 1,000 cub. ft., 8d.; No. 4 roll, for 2,000 cub. ft., 1/2; No. 5 roll, for 3,000 cub. ft., 1/6.

Gishurst Compound, in boxes, 1/- and 3/-

Gishurstine, for water-proofing boots, 6d. and 1/- per tin.

Grafting Wax. See French Grafting Wax.

Hellebore Powder, for the destruction and prevention of the Gooseberry Caterpillar, &c., 1/- per tin.

Hellebore Powder, Campbell's, tins, ½lb., 7d.; 1lb., 1/-; 3lbs. 2/6; 6lbs., 5/- each.

Lemon Oil Insecticide. Pint, 1/6; quart, 2/9; ½ gallon, 5/-; gallon, 9/-; or post free, pint, 1/10; quart, 3/3.

Liverpool Virus, for destroying Rats and Mice, non-poisonous. For Rats, 2/6 per tube; for Mice, 1/6 per tube.

Mildewmors, a remedy for mildew, &c., 1/- per tin.

McDougall's Insecticide "Fumer," for 1,000 cub. ft. each; 9/- per doz.

Mealy Bug Destroyer, per bottle, 1/- and 2/6.

Abridged List of Insecticides, Fungicides, etc,—*contd.*

Nicotine Soap, in jars, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-

Nico-Soap, Campbell's, 1lb. makes from 400 to 600 lbs. (40 to 60 galls.) of solution, for destroying green and black fly, thrip, &c., on apple, plum, and cherry trees, hops, &c. In canisters, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 2/-; 10 lbs. 18/6.

Nicotine Vapourising Compound, Campbell's, guaranteed to contain 46 per cent. of pure nicotine. Prices, carriage paid: No. 1 bottle, for 2,000 cub. ft., 10d.; No. 2 bottle, for 8,000 cub. ft., 3/-; No. 3 bottle, for 16,000 cub. ft., 6/-; No. 4 bottle, for 20,000 cub. ft., 7/3; No. 5 bottle, for 40,000 cub. ft., 14/-; half-gallon bottle, for 160,000 cub. ft. 54/-. All bottles, tins, and boxes carriage free.

Vaporising Lamps, for use with above, for 5,000 cub. ft., and under, 2/- each complete.

Vermoid, to destroy wire, eel and other worms, beetles, grubs, maggots, slugs and other ground pests. In canisters and casks for which no charge is made. 10 lbs., 1/6; 112 lbs., 5/6; 1 ton, £5.

Quassia Chips, per lb. 6d.

Quassia Extract, for fruit trees, roses, &c. Destroys green fly, thrip, blight, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ gall., 2/6; 1 gallon 4/3; 5 gallons, 3/10 per gallon; 10 gallons, 3/9 per gallon.

Soft Soap, in tins 2 lb., 1/-; 4 lbs., 1/8; 6 lbs., 2/4; firkins, 10/6.

Soft Soap Carbolic, 1 lb. and 2 lb. jars, 1/- and 2/-; 4 lb. and 7 lb. tins, 3/- and 5/-

Sprayer "Antipest" Knapsack (*see page 81*).

Sprayer "The Taia", 10/6 each, carriage extra.

Sulphur, (flour of), per lb. 6d.

„ **Black**, per lb. 4d.

Thompson's Styptic, for preventing the bleeding of vines, per bottle, 1/6 and 3/-

Tobacco Paper, 1/- per lb.

„ **Cloth**, 1/- per lb.

„ **Powder, Campbell's**, tins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 6d.; 1lb. 1/-; 3lbs. 2/6; 6lbs. 5/-

Wasp Destroyer, (Davis) 1/6 per bottle.

X L Liquid Insecticide. For destroying Mealy-Bug, Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, Green and Black Fly, &c., on all kinds of plants. Per pint, 2/-; per qt., 3/6; per $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 5/-; per gallon 10/-

XL Vaporising Compound. No. 1. bottle containing sufficient compound for 40,000 cub. ft. of space 20/-; No. 2 bottle sufficient for 20,000 cub. ft., 10/6; No. 3 bottle sufficient for 10,000 cub. ft., 5/6; No. 4 bottle sufficient for 5,000 cub. ft., 2/10; No. 5 bottle sufficient for 2,000 cub. ft., 1/2 each.

Fumigators for above, 1/9 and 2/- each.

For full list of Insecticides, see Garden Seed List, Free.

LABELS, NETTING, BOOKS, &c. THE "ACME" LABELS.

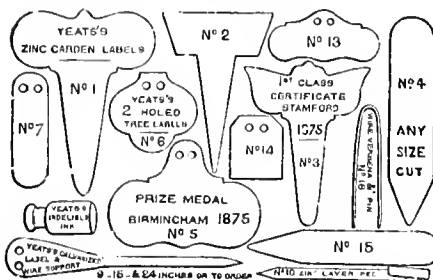
For Roses and Fruit Trees. Neat imperishable Labels, the letters are raised in hard rolled zinc. No writing required.

When ordering, do not omit to send list of names wanted.

For Fruit Trees, per doz., 1/9, postage extra.

THE "STRATFORD" IMPROVED LABELS. (SMITH'S IMPERISHABLE).

These Labels are made of a white metal, and the names are raised from the surface in bold black-faced letters. Labels bearing names of Roses, Fruit Trees, &c., are manufactured, but any name ordered can be supplied. Prices from 1/- to 12/- per doz.



Yeats' Metallic Labels, for Roses, Fruit Trees, &c.

No. 1	2	3	4	5
4/-	3/-	3/6	3/-	3/6 per 100.
No. 6	7	13	14	15
2/6	2/-	2/-	1/6	2/- per 100.
Indelible Ink, 6d. and 1/- per bottle.				

Galvanised Wire Verbena Pins,
1/- per gross.

Galvanised Flat Zinc Layer Pegs
1/3 per 100.

TANNED GARDEN NETTING.

For protecting Fruit Trees, &c., from birds; inch mesh, tanned, and ready for use.

100 by 1	100 by 2	100 by 3	100 by 4	50 by 2	50 by 4	50 by 6 yds.
5/-	9/6	14/-	18/6	5/-	9/6	14/- each.

A few other sizes can also be supplied, dimensions and prices of which we shall gladly forward on application.

ELASTIC NETTING.

When pieces are cut, proportionately higher rates will be charged.

No. 3—Width,	54 in.	72 in.	100 in.
Per piece of 30 yards,	15/-	20/-	30/-
No. 4—Width,	54 in.	72 in.	100 in.
Per piece of 30 yards	23/6	26/3	37/6
No. 5—Width,	54 in.	72 in.	100 in.
Per piece of 30 yards,	32/-	41/3	56/3

Wood Wool, for packing fruit, flowers, &c., first quality—Per 7 lbs., 3/-, 14 lbs., 5/6; 28 lbs., 10/6, cwt, 40/-

Wood Wool, second quality. Per cwt., 20/-

For full list of Requisites, see Garden Seed List, Free.

Books on Fruit Culture, &c.

We shall always be pleased to procure any Books on Horticulture for our customers at Publishers' Prices. Prices stated are all carriage paid.

- Asparagus, The Book of.** With sections on Celery, Salsify, Scorzonera, and Seakale, and a chapter on their cooking and preparation for the table. By Charles Hott, F.R.H.S., Lecturer on Horticulture to the Cornwall County Council. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo., Cloth, 2/9.
- Fruit and Vegetables, Packing and Selling;** for Cottagers and Small Holders of Land. By R. Lewis Castle. A Gold Medal Essay written for the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers. Illustrated, 1/3.
- Fruit Culture for Amateurs.** An Illustrated Practical Handbook on the Growing of Fruits in the open and under glass. By S. T. Wright. With chapters on Insect and other Fruit Pests, by W. D. Drury. 2nd edition. Illustrated. In cloth, gilt, 3/10.
- Fruit Growing, Pictorial Practical.** Edited by Walter P. Wright. Illustrated. Paper, 1/2; Cloth, 1/9.
- Fruit Growing, Profitable,** for Cottagers and Small Holders of Land. By John Wright, V.M.H. A Gold Medal Essay, written for the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers. Illustrated, 1/2½.
- Fruit Recipes.** By R. M. Fletcher Berry. A Manual of the Food Values of Fruits, and 900 different ways of using them. 7/11.
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- Pruning Book, The.** By Prof. L. H. Bailey Globe. 6vo., 6/11.
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- Tomato Culture for Amateurs.** By B. C. Ravenscroft. Illus. In paper, 1/2½.
- Vines and Vine Culture.** By the late Archibald F. Barron, V.M.H., 4th Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Illustrated. 5/4.
- Vine, on the Cultivation of the Grape.** By W. Thompson. 8vo, 5/3.
- Vine Culture under Glass.** By J. R. Pearson. 1/1.

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We publish a special list entirely devoted to Roses. It consists of 76 pages and is of convenient size for pocket use. Grown in a northern climate, our Roses possess a greater hardihood than do those grown in the south.



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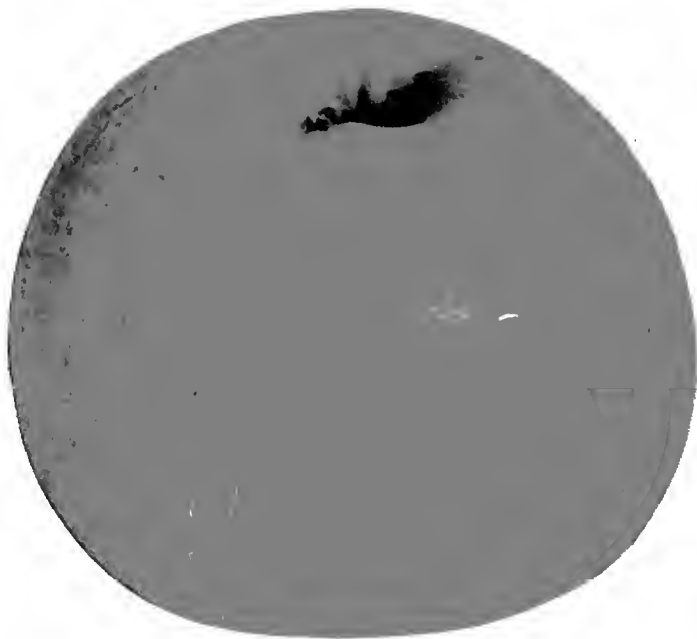


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